

THE PACIFIC

FIRST PURE. THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1282.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SEP. 14, 1876.

[VOL. XXV...No. 37.]

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

The moral feature of Georgetown, to which in our last we proposed to refer, is with variation, a feature of most mountain towns, and of those of the valley also. It is this: that once or twice in two, or three, or even four Sabbaths, a portion of the people meet in religious worship on the coming of a speaker from abroad. The other Sabbath or Sabbaths, it is thought, may be taken for worldly purposes—visiting, carriage riding, horseback excursions, or other means of pastime.

This is a tremendous moral and religious evil; so great, that we question if the ministers, thus only occasionally visiting, do any good. People of previous eastern religious education feel that they must attend church out of principle, but their principle gradually weakens under this half-way and erroneous religious observance, while the rising generation comes up either in the rejection of all worship, or with false views of its requirements. The minister comes, gives his talk, takes what money is contributed, and goes away. But most of the Sabbath or of the Sabbaths being spent in worldly ways, the feeling is that religion is only a little convenience, or ceremony, or money scheme, so that religious injury is the result.

But if these places were all left without any such visits, they certainly would begin to hunger after some religion. Then let the true religion of the Gospel be brought them in its consistency, its solemn claims, and in a continuous, permanent manner, every Sabbath, twice or three times each day, and we believe both God would approve, and men be blessed. As it is, a half or quarter time, given in half-way manner to the worship of God, is much like an insult to heaven and an imposition upon men.

We believe this a tremendous religious evil. The true standard of vital Christianity is greatly lowered by it, and real religion is being crowded out of existence. Moreover, it very ruinously affects the spiritual characters of the minister. Sent by the powers that be, he is to give account to such powers; and being only for short times with the people, he naturally acquires but little personal acquaintance and sympathy with them, but more and more manages that he may make a good showing of a report to those who send him. The result is, that a sense of responsibility to the people whom he is to instruct, and to God to whom he is to answer, diminishes, and his religious work becomes more and more a business of the world for a worldly purpose. Hence, so we believe, as one great cause, all through these mountain towns, the real religion of the Gospel is becoming misunderstood, and perverted, and the public worship of God is largely a thoughtless gathering of people for an hour; while a profession of religion becomes an uncertain respectability among men, and often a reproach among skeptics.

The remedy for this is, that in some manner, the people must come, to realize that every Sabbath, and the whole of the day, God has appointed for holy things alone; among which is "that they forsake not the assembling of themselves together," evidently in religious instruction and worship. This certainty should be, at least, twice each Sabbath, if not three or even four times. The great attack of the enemies of God in this day is mainly, though often covertly, directed to breaking up the observance of the Sabbath as a day divinely appointed for holy duties.

The people must meet in public observance of the Sabbath in divine worship, or they will desecrate it and repudiate religious truth. A change must be effected, or religious ruin is, we believe, inevitable in such places.

At different periods in the history of Georgetown, some of the people have said: We must have a change in this state of things, and have arranged for regular worship twice each Sabbath

by a minister who, they hoped, might be permanently with them. In each case, immediately, a minister favorable to the worse plan was sent to be resident, and hold service in distinction from the others, and so continued to do till the constantly laboring minister saw fit to avoid the contest and leave. Then, in both cases, the other minister, as a resident, left also; and the old, ruinous method of occasional visits, was resumed. Such a course is ruinous to religion, though it may keep up powers that be. We believe it destructive of true spiritual interests. The same measures have been tried in other places, such as Camptonville, Orleans Flat, and many others we could name.

Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. Emily (De la Cour) Gulick.

BY REV. MARK WILLIAMS, OF KALGAN, NORTH CHINA.

Mrs. Gulick was born in Bath, England, in 1833. She died in Kobe, Japan, December 17th, 1875, thirteen years after her arrival in Hongkong, South China, and eleven years after her arrival in Peking. She came to China under the care of the Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East, and labored for two years in connection with that Society in Hongkong, as an associate of Miss Baxter and Miss Oxlad. In the autumn of 1864 she was married to the Rev. John T. Gulick, then under appointment as a missionary of the American Board to North China, and soon after embarked with her husband on a sailing vessel for their future field of labor. The schooner, however, was wrecked on the Pratas Shoals, and they barely escaped with their lives, having been rescued by Chinese freebooters and taken back to Hongkong, at which place they arrived safely after having spent two weeks in the fore-castle of a Chinese junk, in one crowded apartment, together with the entire crew of the wrecked schooner. They re-embarked at Hongkong, and reached Peking in the month of November.

After remaining in that city about seven months, they left for Kalgan, 140 miles northwest of Peking, where Mrs. Gulick endured many hardships before a suitable residence could be obtained. During the last ten years of her life, Kalgan was the center from which her influence extended.

Mrs. Gulick was in many respects an ideal missionary. We naturally picture to ourselves one who is as she was—unselfish, enthusiastic; using every means to save souls; attempting by faith impossibilities to the heart of unbelief; willing to adapt ones self to the customs of uncivilized life; to endure privation, and to meet death, full of prayer and self-sacrificing labors. Such in China were Abel and Burns; in other lands, Brainerd, Martyn, and Schwarz.

Many of her characteristics were from nature, but grace perfected and beautified them. Of Huguenot descent, she showed in a marked manner the traits of her ancestry. Cheerful in spirit, quick in movement, pleasing in manner, frank and enthusiastic in her nature, she made friends at once with those whom she met by her sympathy and heart-felt interest in their welfare. She was thus especially fitted for touring work, while her medical skill made her sought for far and wide.

She was prompt in deciding, and when emergencies demanded, fertile in expedients. While others were hesitating and in perplexity, she had already commenced carrying out her purpose, and if foiled was ready with another plan, and as sanguine of success as at first.

Hers was a singleness of purpose in winning souls to Christ. In giving medicines, she also imparted the truth. While traveling, she seized opportunities for making known the Gospel. Long and hard journeys were made in the Yehoe region and in Mongolia, in order that as many as possible might hear the gospel messages. She returned with the same faith and enthusiasm with which she started out, and was ready to do the same again.

This singleness of purpose in leading to Christ was also manifested in all her

labors in Kalgan. Not content in urging the Gospel on those who visited her, she called on as many as would receive her. In addition to her other duties, she gave much time to teaching and training the young. During her first year in Kalgan, she taught the little girls who came; then took boys into a family school, teaching them to work as well as to read; also established a boys' day-school, giving daily religious instruction in it when the pressure of other labors would allow, and more extended instruction on the Sabbath. When a blind boy of five years, whom the mother had more than once tried to kill, was offered to her, she took him into her family and her school, instructed him in the Scriptures, taught him to play the melodeon, saw him become a loving Christian, and a few months before her own death, watched beside him in his last sickness, receiving his last messages of love as he departed for the heavenly world. Three infant girls were received in the same way, two of whom live to mourn for her.

During her last winter, she gave an hour every evening to a Bible class of servants and others who could be collected.

This extraordinary amount of labor was undertaken and carried on with an energy that never failed. Activity seemed necessary, and she worked at a white heat. Retiring late, she was ready the next day for the same exertions. When unexpected duties, as those arising from sickness in her own household or elsewhere, demanded her, she was ready and anxious to bear the heaviest burdens. All these duties were done as a privilege. No complaint was heard, but to render a service to any sick person was like doing it to the dearest friend. It was not performing bare duty, and then rejoicing that no more service was required, but a doing more than could be asked.

There was a sweetness of disposition shown in her intercourse with her associates, which kept her from giving and taking offence. She bore with them without any manifestation of ill feeling. She exemplified the charity that suffereth long, and is not easily provoked, the grace which is so essential in the management of affairs in missionary life.

A meeting was held her when the news of her death came. Many of her old servants and neighbors attended, and the feeling that was shown told us how sincerely all lamented her death.

Chinese, Russian, and Mongol had been aided by her, and all classes felt that they had lost a friend.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

Lesson for Sunday, Sept. 17th, 1876.—Eccl. xii: 1-14.

A GODLY LIFE.

This lesson will afford the faithful teacher one of his very best opportunities to do good service for God and immortal souls. It contains both our chief duty and substantial reasons for its performance.

As some of the language of this lesson is obscure, let us seek to understand its hidden meaning.

Verses 1.—"Evil days." The reference here is to old age, and to nothing else. The argument is: Remember your Creator now, because, by and by, in old age, every effort will be irksome. An aged sinner can scarcely be changed, for age rebels against exertion; but religion demands exertion.

Vs. 2.—Here youth is compared to a cloudless Syrian summer, and old age to a Syrian winter—the rainy season, suggestive of gloom.

Vs. 3.—Here the obscure illustration commences. The teacher will particularly notice that the body is compared to a house—"the keepers" being the hands and arms; "the strong men" being the legs; "the grinders," the teeth; "the windows" the eyes; "the doors," the lips; "the street," the mouth; "the sound of the grinding," possibly the voice. Here this comparison of the house ends.

Vs. 4.—"He shall rise up at the voice of the bird"; old persons being aroused from sleep even at the chirping of a

bird. Old age is sleepless. "The daughters of music." The voice and the ear become enfeebled with age.

Vs. 5.—"Afraid of that which is high." To climb a mountain is a great exertion to the aged. "The almond tree" is taken as a symbol of the silvery locks of the aged. "The grasshopper," light as it is, would prove a burden to age.

Vs. 6.—"Or ever the silver cord be loosed." Life is here compared to a lamp or bowl supported by a cord.

Vs. 7.—Emphasizing the important truth that the Old Testament speaks of the two natures of men.

Vs. 11.—"A goad" is a pointed instrument used to urge on a beast to move faster. So truth should arouse us; and truth should, as it were, be nailed in the memory.

Vs. 12.—"Much study." Much speculation is indeed a weariness. Better take God's truth and rest in it.

Vs. 13.—"Fear God and keep his commandments." It is the duty of sinners to fear a holy God, who is in eternal antagonism to wrong. It is the duty of saints to fear God; but their fear is to be the reverence of a child, not the terror of a slave.

Vs. 14.—We are to fear God because he shall be our Judge. Describe the Judgment day, and do not fail to bring out the idea that "every secret thing" is to be brought into judgment; for even children too have secret vices, and they should be taught to shun all works of darkness. The day of judgment, as a motive, has great power over a youthful mind and heart.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC.

By SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW.

Jubilate.

Any one who arrived late, as we did, at the September meeting of our Board last Wednesday afternoon, in Dr. Stone's Church, would have been struck, as we were on entering, with the look of suppressed animation and delight which beamed from every countenance.

We sat down with the consciousness of having come into a strong electric current which was evidently near carrying away the assembly. Immediately we began to look around to discover what it was all about, and what there was unusual in the circumstances or surroundings of the meeting.

Was it because our sweet gentle president was, as we discovered, once more in the chair? No; glad, rejoiced as the Board doubtless was to welcome her back in her place, her presence hardly accounted for the tokens of excitement which were apparent; and besides, there had been time to recover from any such happy surprise, for as the meeting was well under way, she must already have been presiding for some little time. No; clearly it was not that.

Had Mrs. Smith's "minutes"—evidently but just read, for she sat with her book open before her—been of such a delightful and exciting character as to move the Board as one woman? No; Mrs. Smith's reports are always interesting, but the minutes of no meeting could account for what we saw and felt of the mental condition of that assembly.

How long it takes to put into writing that which passed almost instantaneously within one's mind! It did not need two seconds to reach the conclusions stated; and then turning ourselves into a mental interrogation point, we sat mentally questioning what it meant.

It soon became evident that the Treasurer had the floor, for in the midst of a little pause, she was requested to repeat a portion of her report. Did our ears deceive us? Did we hear aright? Did she actually declare us out of debt? Did she absolutely give us leave to think that we have money enough to meet our engagements? We felt our own cheeks suddenly flush, our own eyes dilate, our own heart swell with a sense of relief and delight. We listened, hardly daring to rejoice, yet rejoicing in spite of ourselves.

Yes, it was even so. Mrs. Cole's report it was, which had so moved the assembly. The great burden was lifted. The great anxiety which had weighed upon us, especially during the last two or three meetings as the time grew short—was gone. It seemed too good to be true. Out of debt! money enough! we could hardly believe it.

Question and reply followed each other rapidly as the delightful hope grew to a certainty.

The Chair—"How much money is requisite to meet our obligations from October 1875 to October 1876?"

Mrs. Smith (referring to her book)—"According to the estimates previously made, the sum requisite is precisely twenty-two hundred and fifteen dollars." (\$2215.)

"And how much do you say that we have received since last October?" (to the Treasurer.)

Mrs. Cole—"We have received twenty-three hundred and ninety-eight dollars." Then she added: "and in addition to this I have been notified that we have over one hundred dollars more from two churches, collected but not yet handed in."

"Why, then, we have virtually collected over twenty-five hundred dollars since last October."

It is even so. And this is why we have written "Jubilate" at the head of our column this week. Dear auxiliaries, well have you done! The Woman's Board of the Pacific congratulates you! Let us rejoice together! We shall be able to meet all our pledges as far as to October, and we shall have besides, a small surplus to carry over into next year.

While rejoicing, we must not forget, however, that our liabilities do not stop in October, but go on and on. So we must not cease work even to rejoice. And if the whole showing of the year's labors should swell by the time of our annual meeting, so as to approximate three thousand dollars, that meeting will be none the less joyful. Three thousand dollars was what we resolved to aim at, and we do not believe that the whole year's receipts will be allowed to fall much below this sum.

To return to our Board meeting. When the signal for adjournment was given, the ladies flowed together in mutual congratulation. "How delightful!" they said. "Isn't it splendid! No need of a fair, or a festival, or of any begging; no need of even eating and drinking to raise money! Jubilate!"

And now for one or two items. When any of our auxiliaries desire extra copies of THE PACIFIC, they will be much more certain of obtaining them by writing directly to Mr. Klose, than any other way. We are sometimes in receipt of such orders directed to the care of Mr. Klose, which in consequence go through the following process: They go first, to the rooms of THE PACIFIC in San Francisco, then are forwarded to us in Oakland, then go back to the rooms of THE PACIFIC, at the imminent risk of being lost in the mails between the two cities; for it is a common saying that it takes a letter as long to get to San Francisco from Oakland as to New York City. Therefore, will our friends be so kind as to address any such orders to Mr. Klose himself, according to directions which they will find in THE PACIFIC.

We wish to express our obligations to Mrs. Gardiner, who has been for some months in the east, for various kind remembrances which show that she does not forget the Board of the Pacific. The first thing she did on arriving at Philadelphia, was to order the Evening Bulletin forwarded to us for three months, in the hope that we might find something in it of interest to "our column." We are also in receipt of a pleasant letter and souvenirs of the Centennial from her, and a deeply interesting official report of the Japanese department: for all of which we desire to express our thanks.

The underground workmen of the Ophir mine have presented the sum of \$1,240, 50 to the family of William Hurd, who were left without means by the death of Mr. Hurd, killed in the Ophir mine about two months ago.

Brevities.

Mr. Ross has spent \$60,000 in hunting for Charley.

The Sutro Tunnel is now in 14,285 feet, and the rock is becoming softer.

The Stockton Independent calculates that there are at least 30,000 tons of wheat stored in the warehouses of that city.

The fractional currency of the Atlantic States was further contracted to the extent of about \$1,400,000 in August.

The total value of all the property in the city of San Jose is \$9,404,233; of this sum \$5,490,956 is set down against, real estate.

The Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company are enlarging and strengthening their ditch for the purpose of furnishing a more liberal supply of water.

The Grangers at Winters are building another large warehouse. It is 48x120, and will probably hold about 1,500 tons, or about one-third the capacity of the old one.

Hon. L. Archer of Santa Clara, employed white boys instead of Chinamen to pick and pack his cherry crop this season, and he reports the result as highly satisfactory.

A company has been incorporated in Visalia and some fifty thousand dollars of stock subscribed, for the purpose of running a single track railroad from that place to Potterville.

"I see very little of you," said an old gentleman at a ball to a young lady whom he had not met in a long time before. "I know it," was the artless reply, "but mother wouldn't allow me to wear a very low-necked dress tonight, the weather is so cold."

The Napa Reporter says the price of grapes for this season may be considered as fixed in the St. Helena district as follows: Say for Reisling and Zinfandel, \$16 to \$18 per ton as to quality; Mission grapes, \$10 per ton.

Our imports of refined Sugars from New York since the 1st January aggregate about 20,000 bbls, equal to 5,500,000 lbs. This is a much larger quantity than has been imported from that source in any previous year since the establishment of refineries in this city.

Not long ago a man was tried for murder in the usual course. In the usual course he was found guilty and condemned, and in the usual course the jurors were applied to; to sign the petition for a commutation of his sentence. One, wiser than his fellows, did so with the postscript: "On condition that he hangs himself."

It is rumored that the railroad army of construction, comprising a force of over 1,000 men, which has just closed the gap between here and Los Angeles, with cars, locomotives; mules, Chinamen, tools, and track machinery, will be brought to Tulare and put to work on the road toward Pacheco Pass.

Rev. F. E. Shearer, on behalf of the American Tract Society, of which he is the agent, donated to the inmates at San Quentin, through the Prison Commission, a hundred copies of the hymn book "Echo to the Happy Voices," which are highly appreciated by them, their stock of music books having been destroyed with the library during the fire last winter.

The Beet Sugar crop of Europe is estimated to be 250,000 tons short. The crop in Cuba is said to show a deficiency of 200,000 tons. The stocks in the principal distributive markets in this country and Europe are light; in some cases the difference amounts to 30 per cent as against the same period last year.

The daily yield of the principal producing mines on the Comstock Lode for the past week has been as follows: Belcher, 350 tons; California, 700 tons; Consolidated Virginia, 150 tons; Chollar-Potosi 80 tons; Consolidated Imperial, 40 tons; Justice, 120 tons; Ophir, 300 tons.

On the night of Aug. 21st it snowed in that part of the Sierra Nevada in Inyo county, to the depth of six and eight inches. The trees, weighed down with their white, feathery loads, had more the appearance of a fancy chromo than a reality. Five days after the storm the new snow was still lying on the summits.

The franchise of the Guaymas and Tucson Railway, which, with concession from the State of Sonora had been granted to Blair & Co., has been purchased by Flood & O'Brien. The latter firm has been able to bring sufficient influence to bear upon the last Mexican Congress to have the land in the State of Sonora confirmed to the Company. The effect of the concession will be to push on the Southern Pacific Railroad forward from Yuma.

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Miscellany.

Letter from Washington.

August 22d, 1876.—We have had the pleasure of meeting several dear, old friends from the Golden State, who came on to the East especially to see the great wonder of the nineteenth century—the great Centennial Exposition in the City of Brotherly Love. Of course they could not think for a moment of coming so far east without visiting the great Capital of the American empire. And how delighted they appear to be with all the wonderful things to be seen here. The first thing they see with wonder and admiration is the Capitol Building. The finest and noblest building in the world, which cost the snug little sum of \$13,000,000. In the Rotunda of the building is seen the bas-relief sculpture representing Penn's treaty with the Indians; and an encounter between the Indians and Daniel Boone. Several costly paintings adorn this portion of the Capitol Rotunda. First, the representation of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; next, the preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas. The sides of the Rotunda are covered with large panels, filled with historical paintings. Four of these are painted by Trumbull, as follows: The Declaration of Independence, ordered in 1817, cost \$8,000; the Surrender of Burgoyne, ordered in 1817, cost \$8,000; the Surrender of Cornwallis, ordered 1817, cost \$8,000; Resignation of General Washington, ordered 1817, cost \$8,000. The Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman, ordered in 1836, cost \$10,000; the Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, Powell, ordered in 1850, cost \$12,000; Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn, ordered in 1842, cost \$10,000; Embarkation of the Pilgrims, Weir, ordered in 1834, cost \$10,000.

The Dome is the favorite resort of strangers, from which is seen a magnificent view of Washington, Georgetown, Arlington, and Alexandria, and the noble Potomac bearing on its trusting, faithful bosom steamers, yachts, and all sorts of sailing craft. Baron Humboldt said it was one of the finest views in the world.

The Library of Congress occupies fine apartments just west of the Rotunda. Visitors are admitted during library hours—from nine A. M. to four P. M. There are 290,000 volumes in the library. Statuary Hall is reached by passing from the Rotunda through the corridor leading south. "It is the old Hall of Representatives. The President, in 1864, by direction of Congress, invited each State to furnish, for this national collection, statues of not more than two of her citizens, whose deeds during life were illustrious and worthy of being commemorated in marble. Rhode Island has sent in Roger Williams and Nathaniel Green; Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman; New York, George Clinton and Edward Livingston; Vermont, Ethan Allen. Besides these State contributions, there is a statue of Washington, by Houdon; a bust of President Lincoln, by Mrs. Ames; a bust of Kosciuszko, by Saunders; a bust of Crawford; a statue of Alexander Hamilton, by Horatio Stone; a statue of Lincoln, by Miss Ream; a statue of Jefferson, by David of Angers; a life-size portrait of Henry Clay, by Neagle; a portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by Harding. Here we have, also, the magnificent collection of sculpture by Salviati, of Venice. And what shall we say of Corcoran's Art Gallery?—free for all persons from nine A. M. to four P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the moderate fee of twenty-five cents is charged, merely to defray current expenses. Here the stranger may spend a week with great pleasure and profit, and should be remain over the Sabbath, he may see the inside of some of the finest church buildings on the American continent, and hear some of the most eloquent preachers this side of London or San Francisco.

We have read to-day in one of our dailies—the *National Republican*—the sentence of a naval captain, in California, for brutally punishing several of his sailors, contrary to the wholesome, humane laws of the navy. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy has sentenced the captain to the severe penalty of doing nothing for two years, and to receive a scolding, as a good mother would give to her dear boy when he had been caught hanging a kitten or two. Oh, you horrid, naughty boy, shame, shame!

The sentence the naval captain receives puts us in mind of a sentence passed by the Ecclesiastical Court of Lisbon upon a regularly ordained priest, for plunging a stiletto into the heart of a highly respectable boot and shoe manufacturer—killing the citizen without giving him

time to say his prayers. The priest was arrested, and sentenced by the presiding bishop not to perform mass or preach or attend to any ecclesiastical duty for one year (365 days). After this, said the bishop to the priest-murderer: "I hope you will learn to curb your passions, and not bring another scandal upon the church of Portugal." The merchant citizen had a son in business with him—a fine, intelligent youth, twenty-one years of age—who deeply mourned the loss of his beloved father, and was not satisfied with the sentence imposed upon the murderer. So he sought the king—Dom Pedro III. Dom Pedro III, like his kinsman, the present Emperor of Brazil, was an intelligent and just monarch. The king heard the painful story of the murder, but said: "It is not in my power to help you, unless you serve the priest as he served your father; then it will become a civil affair, and then I can settle the whole affair satisfactorily." The young man took the hint; watched for the priest, and served the priest as the priest had served his father. At the tidings of the priest's death, all the priests of Rome, from the patriarch to the curate, clamored for the death of the young shoe manufacturer. The bishop, judge of the ecclesiastical court, said: "Hanging is too good. The young man must be quartered, torn to pieces, for the great crime of killing a holy priest." The ignorant mob also cried: "Away with him! quarter him!" The king—Dom Pedro—sent word to the civil judge that he felt an interest in the trial, and wanted to be present. The witnesses and accusers were the bishop and several priests. The young man was sentenced to suffer death by the civil judge. Then the king rose from his seat and asked the bishop, judge what sentence he had administered to the priest for the murder of the young man's father. Said the bishop: "Sir, our ecclesiastical court deprived the reverend priest of all his priestly duties for one year (365 days)." "Then," said the king to the civil judge, "I thank the bishop and the ecclesiastical court for the example of humanity. They certainly were very humane and kind to the priest for the murder of a worthy private citizen. Therefore, I, Dom Pedro III, King of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, revoke the present sentence of death by this court, and condemn the young man, who is a boot and shoe manufacturer, not to manufacture a boot or shoe for one year (365 days)." The people shouted at this just sentence, and Dom Pedro to this day is called the great and just king. Bishop and priests, like Haman, went home sad.

"Judge Not."

In the village where my father is a pastor, lives Miss Dora, a pious old lady, who serves the Lord with every action, and praises him with every breath of her life, and who dwells quietly and peacefully among her neighbors. Several years ago, my father gave her two pounds, with which to pay an old debt, contracted by her deceased brother, which weighed heavily on her faithful heart. To satisfy her scruples he said, smiling:

"When better times come, Miss Dora, you can repay the money;" though the meaning of his words was contradicted by his quickly tearing up the written acknowledgment with which she had come prepared.

Tears of thankfulness stood in Dora's eyes; yet not by them alone, but by deeds, was her gratitude displayed. It was but a short time after this, that the village gossips began to comment on the unusual stinginess of Miss Dora's conduct; it was rumored that she was growing so miserly as not even to allow herself a morsel of meat through the whole week. Surprised at the report, so inconsistent with the known character of the pious woman, and knowing my father's warm partiality for her, I at first discredited it; but the facts which came to my ears, on good authority, led me at last, however unwillingly, to believe that it must be true.

Last year a terrible conflagration occurred in the town of B—, the consequences of which, to many poor families, called for the assistance of all who possessed the will to aid them. My father sent me to solicit charitable gifts among his people. As I was passing Dora's house, it occurred to me to call on the poor old woman, with the design, only half acknowledged to myself, of judging personally of the truth or falsehood of the reports I had heard. She welcomed me most cordially, and I already began to feel ashamed of my mean suspicions, when dear old Dora, learning the object of my visit, joyfully opened her little closet. I thought of the widow's mite; but just then, un-

fortunately, while the old woman's trembling hand counted out to me a shilling in pennies, my curious eye fell upon another little box, in which, among other silver coins, several hard crowns were shining. The sight pained me.

"Miserly, indeed, then!" I thought, and took leave of the gray haired cottager rather coolly.

What shame was in store for me! One afternoon, some months later, Dora came to my father with a joyful face; taking from her pocket a little box, she counted out a whole pound on the table before him, and with a warm pressure of his hand, said:

"Dear pastor, allow your old debtor the pleasure of repaying half the kind loan! oh, you cannot know with what joy I have looked forward to this hour!"

My father urged her to take back the money, and pressed her to tell him how she had collected a sum so large for her; well knowing that her tedious spinning scarcely sufficed to pay her rent, and supply her daily necessities. "It was very easy," said Dora. "Instead of using the milk of my goat myself, I sold it. In the morning I drank water; for my dinner I had water and soup, and learned to do without coffee, as well as without the piece of meat which I used to have every Sunday. So now, with two years' savings, I can pay you half the debt without having had to refuse a morsel of bread to a beggar at my door. Oh, the same good and faithful Lord who never suffered the widow's cruse of oil to fail, nor her measure of meal to become empty, has extended His merciful hand over my poor cottage—and though it is true I have sometimes been hungry, yet my strength has never given away—He will not leave me to starve!"

My father accepted with moistened eyes and a heart full of emotion, the return which her love and gratitude urged upon him—who could have withstood her? Nor could she be by any means persuaded to consider the remainder of the debt as remitted.

Deeply ashamed of my thoughtless and short-sighted judgment, I felt heartily thankful to my father for the privilege of carrying to the pious Dora the basket which my mother has every Sunday loaded with provisions from our store-room. In giving or receiving, her loving spirit is ever manifested. I shall not soon forget her cheerful look, when last week she showed me the first crown she had been able to lay aside, toward the remaining half of the debt.

"It is very easy now for me to save, my dear Agatha," she said, "since through the kindness of your parents, I am never hungry."

I could not but confess to her the story of my idle suspicions—I wept, and begged her forgiveness.

Miss Dora laid her old wrinkled hand kindly on my head, and said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged?"

PEPPER.—If you like to season your food with pepper, you may venture to ask for it in almost any land and feel pretty sure of being understood. In Latin it is "piper"; in Italian, "pepe"; in French, "poivre"; in old Saxon, "peppor"; in Dutch, "peper"; in German, "pfeffer"; in Danish, "peber"; in Swedish, "peppar"; and the tongue of Iceland, "pipar." All wonderfully alike, and all quite peppery in sound; but it does not seem quite clear how they manufactured the name in the first place out of "capsicum," for that is what the botanists call all the pepper family, wherever they grow. They all like a hot climate, as you might guess from their fiery nature, but are not very particular about anything else. Black pepper, as we see it, is the dried berry of a climbing plant that grows in the East Indies. White pepper is the same berry, steeped in water until the skin comes off, and then dried in the sun. Red pepper grows in Cayenne. Guinea pepper, in Africa. Jamaica pepper is allspice, and grows in South America and the West Indies.

POOR GIRLS.—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught how to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them. They have been taught to despise labor, and depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends as it often does, their case is helpless. The most forlorn and miserable woman on earth belongs to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training.

Here and There.

The climate of New York during the hot, dry summers, closely resembles that of the Holy Land, and some at least of our devices for mitigating our sufferings under the heat are not unlike the ways of the generations that lived when the mummies were fresh. The ancient Hebrews cooled themselves on their house-tops, and at certain seasons lived there in temporary booths. The Arabians, from the Euphrates to Jerusalem, sought the refreshing coolness of the evening breezes on their roofs, and the Egyptians habitually assembled there; the Moors worshipped there, with heads turned toward the setting sun, and with them the custom of using the house-top as a favored place of family resort traveled along the African coast, into Spain, thence to Mexico and South America. Perhaps it even antedates, on this continent, the Spanish invasion, and the extinct race of Yucatan may have aired themselves on their lofty roofs when Uxmal was in its prime.

During the last heated term in this city the roof became the place of refuge from the close, foul air of the narrow tenement rooms, and many were the roofs on which slept the entire population of one of these houses, whose numbers rival those of a small village, and on Sunday evening when the sudden heat again beat down on the city the roof was again the place of refuge. On a tenement house in Canal street, towering over all the others in the neighborhood, eight families slept on Sunday night. "We have camped up here all summer," an old man said. "About four weeks ago, when we could not sleep down stairs, we drew lots as to who should have the best places; then came a few cool nights and some gave up their places. To-night I see all hands back again. You see there are good and bad places up here just the same as in a theater. Near the chimney is the poorest place for the bricks are sometimes warm. We gave the young unmarried fellows, what ain't got no jim-jams, the outside berths, near the corners, where the women folks are afraid to go. One wants this, and the other that, but we straightened all that long ago. To-night every one has fallen into his place as a good company of soldiers would at roll call. A week ago, forty-nine souls slept soundly up here."

On one house-top in Macdonald street, the father had raised a canvas tent over his mattress, and thereon lay his two children, smiling at the future, while his wife served tea and cake.

Walking along the roofs of a row of ten houses in East Broadway, the scene was that of as many vast uncovered dormitories. On one of them a little child, with the hectic flush of death on its sunken cheeks, rested in its mother's arms, a victim of the former heated term. Around the sorrowing group the boarders slept as though death had not chosen one of their number. The father ascended the narrow stairs with a glass of water to cool the little one's parched lips, its eyes closed in death, and the cry of the grief-stricken mother broke the stillness of the night.

"The hot weather did it," the father said, while tears streamed down his cheeks. "I knew we should lose her as soon as we had another spell of warm weather. All she wanted was country air; but we are poor, and I couldn't afford it, even to save my child's life."

"This is the best part of the house," said a Teuton in Rivington street, "and if the landlord would only stretch an awning over the roof it would be a blessing to the poor tenants. The women are afraid of rain, and though they know it will do themselves and the children good to come up here on the roof, they keep them in the hot rooms rather than run the risk of their catching cold up here. During the last heated term the roof was covered every night for three weeks."

"I have slept up here every night for three weeks," said a hearty man on a roof in William street, "and I have gone to work in the morning as fresh as if we didn't have any hot weather, while my companions in the shop looked tagged out and tired." "Yes," added his wife, "and I believe we have saved the baby by bringing him up here."

All along the Bowery, through "Little Germany," in Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in all the cross streets where the tenements are, the roofs were alive with people on Sunday night.—N. Y. Sun.

A Queer Battle.

Frank Buckland, having witnessed the rare spectacle of a combat between a mouse and a scorpion, gives in *Land and Water* the following description of the fight:

"The mouse having been dropped into the jar containing the scorpion, the battle at once commenced by the scorpion assuming the offensive. This woke up the mouse, who began to jump up and down like jack in the box. When he became quiet, the scorpion again attacked the enemy, with his claws extended like the pictures of the scorpion in 'The signs of the Zodiac.' He then made another shot at the mouse, but missed him. I then called 'Time' to give both combatants a rest. When the mouse had got his wind, I stirred up the scorpion once more, and as the fancy says, he came up smiling." The mouse during the interval had evidently made up his mind that he would have to fight, and not strike his colors to a scorpion as he would to a rat. When, therefore, the scorpion came within range, the mouse gave a squeak and bit him on the back; the scorpion at the same moment planted his sting well between the mouse's ears on the top of his head. The scorpion then tried to retreat, but could not, for one claw had got entangled in the fur of the mouse. The mouse and scorpion then closed, and rolled over each other like two cats fighting, the scorpion continually stabbing the mouse with his sting, his tail going with the velocity of a needle in a sewing-machine. When the scorpion got tired, the mouse got hold of his tail with his teeth and gave it a sharp nip. Next he seized an opportunity, and immediately bit off two of the scorpion's side legs. He then retired, and began to wash his face. I had expected, of course, that the poison of the scorpion would have killed the mouse, but he didn't seem a bit the worse for it. When I examined him the next morning he was quite lively and well, and had nearly eaten up the whole of the scorpion for his breakfast. Of course I rewarded the mouse for plucky conduct by giving him some milk, and by letting him go in a place where it was not likely the cat would find him."

Here is an anecdote of Commodore Vanderbilt, given in an interview with his son William, which illustrates what temperance has done for him, and the estimate he sets upon it. From the beginning of his sickness his mind has been very clear and active, and he has known for many days that he could not live much longer. During all this time he has been interested in all his business projects, as he was when in health, and all matters are fully arranged, so that his plans will be carried out as if he had lived. He has been very anxious to keep his full faculties of mind unimpaired up to the point of death. For this reason he has steadfastly refused to take any narcotics or stimulants which would be likely to put him in a stupor. When advised by his physician the other day to take some brandy, he refused. "No," said he, "I don't want to go into the presence of my Maker while under the influence of liquor."

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Literary Notices.

ITEMS.—Mr. M. D. Conway, the well-known lecturer and correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, lately sent to that paper the following account of the last hours of Harriet Martineau: "She had just been shown a letter asking if she believed in 'immortality,' and she replied: 'I have no reason to believe in another world. I have had enough of life in one, and can see no good reason why Harriet Martineau should be perpetuated.'"—Prof. Huxley, in company with Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, has been visiting the bird-track quarries of Turner's Falls. The surface of one slab, just uncovered, measures 118 square feet, and contains eight large tracks, going in one direction, and nine tracks in the opposite direction.

MR. BLACKMORE.—"Among our readers," says the Christian Intelligencer, "there are thousands, doubtless, who have not read 'Lorna Doone,' or 'The Maid of Sker,' or 'Alice Lorraine'—the former productions of this remarkable writer. We advise them to set about their perusal speedily, and when doing so, to surrender themselves completely to the magnetism of the author. They will find his tales tinged with a quaintness of style and method which is a little distasteful at first, from its strangeness, but which soon becomes a charm. His frequent inversions, out of which gleams the purest, the kindest, and the most guileless humor; and his occasional prolixity when he becomes enamored of a favorite bit of landscape, of an attractive transition of nature, or of the evolution of a particular growth of character in one of his creations—these, also, at first, will come upon the reader with the chilling effect of an unexpected surprise; but a taste for them will be soon acquired, and he will no more reject or set them aside in order to indulge in the exclusive enjoyment of the solid incidents of the story, than he would reject tomatoes with his roast beef after the taste for them has been properly educated. He will find that these peculiarities of Mr. Blackmore's style give a keener edge to the appetite, and impart an additional zest to enjoyment. What we have said of Mr. Blackmore's other writings applies to 'Cripps, the Carrier.' Inferior to these others in some particulars, it is their equal in most; and its general effect is eminently satisfactory. If 'Cripps' were this author's first work, we should hail the appearance of such a writer as an era in our literature; but as it is, we speak comparatively when we rate it inferior to his chefs d'œuvre, as above named."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CORNELL COLLEGE LANDS.—The Syracuse Journal, which ought to be well informed, says: "A short time before the death of Ezra Cornell, the management of the large western domain belonging to Cornell University passed into the hands of the Trustees of the institution. Since that date this valuable estate has been thoroughly re-examined, classified into groups, and carefully mapped. The land is accessibly situated on or near the Chippewa River, in Wisconsin, and is embraced in the counties of Chippewa, Ashland, Lincoln, Taylor, and Clark. Its estimated value is from \$3 to \$10 an acre, and it is expected that its sale will add to the University treasury something over \$500,000. But beside the land thus placed upon the market, the University owns 250,000 acres, of which 100,000 are farming lands, the rest being pine lands. The farming lands lie in the counties of Dunn, Eau Claire, and Clark, in Wisconsin, and in the states of Minnesota and Kansas. These are sold as applications are made, but the remaining 150,000 acres of pine lands will not at present be offered for sale. The total sum which the trustees hope to obtain ultimately from the entire body of the lands in their possession—400,000 acres—is \$2,000,000.—Hon. William H. Sage has given \$5,000 to Cornell University, to complete the grading of the grounds on the west front of the northern group of University buildings.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.—The financial history of the Methodist institution at Evanston, Ill., to say the least, has been one of remarkable success. A beginning was made without a dollar of capital. In 1853 a beautiful tract of land, containing 380 acres, situated twelve miles north of Chicago, and lying immediately upon the lake shore, a considerable part of it covered with a beautiful grove, was purchased by a company of gentlemen as a site for the University. The payment of the purchase money (\$250,000) was guaranteed by a number of business men. Their names supplied

all the capital which the institution had. It has never received, in cash endowments or gifts, or cash realized from the sale of scholarships, a total sum of more than \$80,000. And yet so profitably has the real estate been handled, so many times has its value been multiplied, that the University now has property, in buildings, and lands, and moneys, of \$1,400,000. It will not be easy to find another instance of a trust so shrewdly and successfully managed. In addition to the University, and as an entirely independent property, there is also located at Evanston the Garrett Biblical Institute, a well-endowed, well-equipped, and well-offered theological school. Connected with the University, and under the same management, there is a Medical College, located in the city, and a Woman's College, possessing a fine building, located in Evanston. It will thus be seen that Evanston is the great western center of the educational interests of the Methodist church.

OUR SCRAP-BOOK.

PLAIN PETER CROY.—"In the minister's house where I prepared for college," says Dr. Talmage, "there was a man who worked, by the name of Peter Croy. He could neither read nor write, but he was a man of God. Often the theologians would stop in the house—grave theologians—and at family prayer Peter Croy would be called upon to lead; and all those wise men sat around, wondering at his religious efficiency. When he prayed, he seemed to reach up and take hold of the very throne of the Almighty, and he talked with God until the very heavens were bowed down into the sitting room. O, if I were dying, I would rather have plain Peter Croy kneel by my bedside and commend my immortal spirit to God than the Archbishop of London, arrayed in costly canonicals!"

"CAN'T RUB IT OUT."—"Don't write there," said one to a lad, who was writing with a diamond pin on a pane of glass in a window. "Why not?" said he. "Because you can't rub it out." There are other things which men should not do because they cannot rub them out. A heart is aching for sympathy, and a cold, heartless word is spoken. The impression may be more durable than that of a diamond upon the glass. The glass may be broken, but the impression on the heart lasts forever.

NO SABBATH.—Dr. Bethune was a close student of prophecy, and especially delighted in the unfulfilled portion of the Book of Revelation. On one occasion, after a Wednesday evening lecture on the opening of several of the seals, he and a party of friends passed a social hour or two at the house of the pastor for whom he had lectured. It was considered the proper thing to be interested in the lecture, even by those who had not closely listened to it. One lady, who was not a very ardent student of prophecy, sat down by the Doctor and began to tell him how deeply she had been interested in his lecture. He, supposing for the moment that he had found an enthusiastic student of revelation, asked her: "Well, madam, what did you think of my explanation of the opening of the fourth seal?" The poor woman was utterly dumbfounded. She had meant only to be polite. She slipped away as soon as she had a chance.

HOW TO FEED LAMBS.—A certain presiding elder, who was noted for being seldom up to time, seldom very animated, and seldom very brief, once kept a congregation waiting a long time for his appearance; and when at last he did come, he preached them a very prosy sermon of unusual length, on the text, "Feed my Lambs." He had not yet finished, when that original old minister known as "Camp-meeting John," rose from a seat in the congregation, and said: "Brother, I have had some experience in feeding lambs, myself, and I have found that the following rules are absolutely essential to successful lamb raising: First, give them their food in season; second, give them a little at a time; and third, give it to them warm."

GUTHRIE'S LAST MOMENTS.—"Pray for me," were his last words to his colleague; "pray for me but as a poor sinner." "I have not much feeling," he said to another, "but I have a great and simple faith." As he was parting from Dr. Rainy, on whom, as the leading man of the Church of the Fathers, his mantle is understood by all to fall, he drew him to him, and said, "Kiss me, Rainy." And when one of his old brothers in arms in the ten years' conflict—Lord Ardmillan, now one of the Judges of the Court of Sessions—visited him, he put his arms around his neck, and addressing him by the old, plain name by which he had known him in former years, said: "Oh, James Crawford, I love you well."

Temperance Talk.

The Resources of San Francisco.

San Francisco can boast of two thousand one hundred places where they manufacture and sell liquor at retail, which establishments furnish employment for an average of five persons to each place. Ten thousand five hundred people at \$75 per month would amount to \$787,500, and the average rent is \$100 per month, or \$21,000; licenses at \$8 per month, makes a clean showing of expenses or receipts consumed, \$1,008,000, or \$12,096,000 per annum. It also furnishes at least five hundred people for the penitentiary at San Quentin, five hundred regularly for the insane asylum, three hundred regularly in the county jail, two hundred in the Home of the Inebriate, three to five hundred in the almshouse and hospital, all of which is produced and maintained from the revenue derived from the retail of liquor. When we think of the men engaged in this unnatural business, and the men and money employed in the debauching of our people, and still see the prosperity of our city, after having spent \$12,096,000 per annum for rent, labor, and license, and add \$2,000,000 more to pay the expense of our paupers and criminals, making a clean showing of over \$14,000,000 per annum, and we take into consideration the voting population of our city and estimate it at 30,000, which would be a fair estimate to set on the tax-payers of this city, we find in dividing \$14,000,000 among 30,000 tax-payers that it gives an average of \$466.66 apiece for every producer in the city, to keep and maintain crime and misery. Now, while we find that this business is a consumer to the extent of \$14,000,000 per annum, we must conclude that if those men were engaged in legitimate productive business such as manufacturing, and doing the labor necessary to build up a great city, that they would add, at least, \$16,000,000 to the taxable property of the city, which figures clearly show us a difference of \$2,000,000 against the retail and use of intoxicating liquors. Now, with all this burden hanging upon the shoulders of the tax-payers and producers our city is increasing fast in population, and our people are more prosperous than those of any city in the world.

Cocoa-Rooms in Liverpool.

These are institutions which are being erected in different parts of Liverpool, with a view to counteract the influence of saloons. The experiment might well be tried in such places as San Francisco, Sacramento, and other towns in this state.

Recently a ninth cocoa-room was opened in Liverpool. Upon this occasion, the Chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the success which had attended the eight rooms already opened by the company in various parts of the town. The present was the ninth room which the company had opened during the past six months. "Last week 6,766 gallons of cocoa, coffee, and tea were sold at the eight rooms already opened, and the receipts during the same period from penny buns, cheese, butter, and other things not more than a penny each, amounted to £372. 19. 1d., and the room recently opened in the center of the town drew last Saturday £30. 10s. 4d. The company therefore believed that they had the approval of the workmen of Liverpool and their wives, and that in establishing these rooms they were promoting the cause of temperance. Many who had hitherto been the slaves of drink had been helped by these cocoa-rooms to throw off the habit of drinking, and they knew of some who said that the cocoa supplied was one of the best helps they ever had in quenching that thirst which the drunkard alone knew." With such an experience as this before us, certainly San Francisco might try a somewhat similar experiment. Who leads off?

Items.

LOCAL OPTION.—In despotic Russia the majority of inhabitants in every commune have the right to determine whether tavern business should be granted or not, but in free California we dare not be trusted with such a liberty.

An English lady sends five thousand dollars to the Church of England Temperance Society, "in appreciation of its efforts to grapple with the national sin of intemperance." This is the kind of generosity we want on this side of the sea.

Miss Carrie May, the betrothed of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the N. Y. Herald, insists upon her future husband joining the cold water army before she will allow the marriage ceremony to be performed. Sensible Miss Carrie May.

A young lad, not quite ten years of age, was arrested by two policemen about half past seven o'clock yesterday morning at the intersection of Montgomery avenue and Washington street. He was lying in a drunken stupor. He was taken to the City Prison Hospital for treatment.

In Canada, in one township there are nine farms lying side by side, all of which, to use the words of our informer, "have been drunk up once, and some of them twice." In the village of Odessa, a poor victim of the traffic, in his drunken frenzy, set fire to his own house and perished in the flames. And yet the sale of liquor is licensed.

At one of Peter Dwyer's meetings in New York a speaker said, "I knew a huckman who used to stand down by City Hall, and who was a great drinker. He was converted not long ago, and said he to me one day: 'Why, sir, even my horse knew I was converted, for before that I used to steal his oats to buy rum, and now he gets them himself.'"

It used to be a gin mill, then a bar-room, then bar, then saloon, then sample room, then exchange, then parlors; now it is a picture gallery. "Go around to the picture gallery, and take a drink of the best whisky in the world," says an advertisement. Very good. We expect to see a grocery call itself a minister, or a public library, or a home for the friendless, or an academy of sciences, before we die.

Father McKenna said the other evening that an intemperate man will often sell his vote for ten cents, as many will do, this year, making it not only a centennial year, but a ten-centennial year. Rum, he said, incapacitates a man for the proper exercise of the ballot. If it is not Tom Scott that buys his vote, it is some other Tom; not Tom Collins, but Tom Jerry.

Recent Popular Books At Roman's.

Life and Letters of Macaulay. Vol. 1. By G. Otto Trevelyan. 8vo cloth, \$2 50
Work in the Vineyard. By the author of "Ad Fidem." 12mo cloth, \$2 00
Ishmael, or In the Depths. By Mrs. Southworth. 12mo cloth, \$1 75
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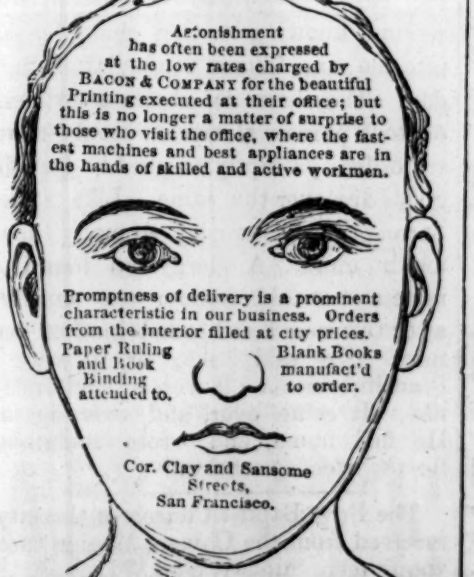
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The Congregational Club meets every Monday at 1.30 p. m., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State, from the East or elsewhere are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

Last Saturday was Admission Day. It was celebrated with spirit by the various Pioneer Societies of this state, and by a large gathering of old Californians in the Centennial grounds, at Philadelphia. The State Society observed the day in East Oakland by taking possession of Badger's Park, with their families and friends, and enjoying a holiday there, in a rather informal manner. There were some public exercises, however, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of a goodly audience. Hon. W. J. Shaw delivered an oration; Hon. F. Soule recited a poem; G. W. Bromley, Esq., made a humorous address. The devotional exercises were led by the Chaplain, Prof. Benton. The music, by a small band, was superb. As a whole, the literary part of the celebration was above the average excellence of such occasions. About one-half of the members residing near were in attendance. The day was lovely, and there was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

The scene near Ogden, seven years ago, of track-welding and the driving of a golden spike, has just been repeated near Los Angeles. The Southern Pacific Railroad last week completed six hundred miles of track by the insertion of a last link at Lang's Station, in the presence of large delegations from this city and from Los Angeles. Chas. Crocker, Chief of the Construction Department, and President of that particular corporation, was the hero of the day, and drove the golden spike with a silver hammer. He is no novice in railroad making, having begun it thirteen years ago, and having pushed a road first to the "City of Saints," and next to the "City of Angels." This road, which was so happily inaugurated last week, is to be finished to Fort Yuma, 200 miles further, by the end of the year. It has climbed over two difficult ranges of mountains, by steep grades, many short tunnels, one long one, and one spiral. Now it will stretch out into deserts, and make its way to the bank of the Colorado. Thence, in the process of time, it will pass to the southern border of Arizona, and onward into the states of Mexico, we know not how far. Gov. Stanford and his associates have taken a wide view of the situation and a long look ahead, with the intention of securing a grand trade to this city, and no small amount of business and travel to their extended railway system. They have achieved much already, but their plans are not yet one-half consummated. None but a gigantic corporation could build long miles of road through so many barren wastes and pitiless deserts.

By the actual measurement of more than a million men in this country, the conclusion has been reached that we are the tallest people in the world. The statistics of some of these measurements have been recently published, and are interesting in many of their details. The average stature of our men is found to be a small fraction less than five feet, seven and two-thirds inches. Kentuckians stand the highest, and Californians are fifth in rank. It is not quite certain what civilization does with people in respect to size and weight, but it is quite certain that climate and country tend to increase or diminish, according to their power to stimulate or depress the constitutional vitality. It is probable

that a class of indulgences and vices has more to do with the deterioration of mankind than anything else. Our stamina depends quite as much on our moral conduct, as on our natural situation and our physical habits.

Shanghai is on the Woosung river. The Woosung river is a tributary of Yang Tse Kiang, from the south. The city of Woosung is on the river of the same name, near its mouth. Between Woosung and Shanghai is a bar in the river which vessels drawing much water cannot pass, except at high tide. The bar is thus a serious obstacle to business. At last the British residents have got a queer little railroad built half way from Shanghai to Woosung, five miles. Not long ago "it was opened with much ceremony, the pleasantest part of the programme being on the second day, when the natives were allowed to travel free, and appear to have received that proposition as heartily as dead-heads among the outside barbarians could have done. It is three years or more since the British and connental ironmasters took China into their calculations as a possible market for iron, locomotives, cars, and all the mechanical paraphernalia of railways. The estimates were at too high a figure. It would not do to risk much on an enterprise upon which the Chinese dragon might pounce, and, with a whisk of his tail, demolish. So the estimates were cut down to a single track, of very narrow gauge, 2 ft. 6 inches, very light rail, 27 lbs.; a toy locomotive, weighing only 1½ tons, running at a maximum speed of 16 miles an hour. Five miles of railway to the most populous empire of the world is not much, but it is a beginning of which no one living will see the end.

There is some quiet smiling at the promptness with which the Secretary of War directed the General of the army to arrange his forces in the Southern states so as to carry out the spirit of a certain preamble and resolution, adopted almost unanimously by the House of Representatives, condemning any injury of the colored people, or interference with their rights. It is said that the gentleman who introduced the measure was inspired by the Democratic candidate for the presidency, in order to avert any bad political results from the Hamburg massacre. Some were surprised to find that they had thus invited the administration to do the very thing with its troops which they had before vehemently condemned. We do not suppose the presence of a few soldiers will alter the political balance in any one of the states, but it may do much to hinder acts of violence, and prevent, in part, the intimidation of voters, which might otherwise occur.

"The first cables of the East River Bridge were hoisted into position three weeks ago, to the great gratification of throngs of spectators, who assembled on either shore, and crowded the boats of the Fulton Ferry. These cables technically known as 'working ropes,' are no part of the bridge proper, being merely used to hoist the wires composing the great cable across the river. When in their place and ready to begin to operate, they will extend from the Brooklyn anchorage to the topmost part of the tower on that side of the river, thence across to the top of the New York tower, and so on to the anchorage on the New York side. The ends of the ropes will work around large drums or rollers made fast in the anchorages and at the tops of the towers; other rollers will be fixed to facilitate the running of the endless working ropes. The working ropes are three-quarters of an inch in diameter and made of fine steel wire. They are each 3600 feet long and weigh 3150 pounds, or seven-eighths of a pound to the foot. It will be no small task, therefore, to put them into working position, and this is the task thus begun." New York may be awhile depressed, and suffer from the hard times; but no city is going to ruin which can bridge the East River and tunnel the Hudson River at the same time, at the cost of many millions. The art of bridge-building was never so advanced as now, and this structure will become one of its grandest triumphs. The new century will have to tax itself to outdo such an achievement.

A number of papers have recently spoken as if the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South had reunited. We do not understand it so. Only the first step in that direction has been taken, and that not a very decisive step. For many years there has been no fraternal recognition and christian correspondence between these two bodies. Hereafter there is to be such a recognition and correspondence. This, as we read things, is all that has been so far agreed upon by the committees from these bodies.

The time may come when proposals for organic union will be made and entertained; but that time, however much desired by some, has not yet come. For California, it is a great misfortune that it has not come already. The necessity for two Methodist bodies in this state, any longer, is not apparent to us, on the serene heights of our habitation.

And now the ring of Moslem Chiefs at Constantinople, the power behind the throne of the Sultan greater than the throne, has again come to the front, and has accepted the abdication of Murad Effendi, and has placed his youngest brother, Abdul Hamid, in the vacated position. This man, unlike his predecessor, is of vigorous make and full of vitality. He is said to be friendly to Europeans and to Christians. As he is, also, somewhat ambitious, it may be difficult to predict his career. To be popular at home he must be both a financier and a fanatic. How he can be either we do not see. Unless he can inaugurate a vigorous policy, his career will be brief. Were he at once to sell every palace and possession but one, put the money into the nation's coffers, lead an abstemious life, and show a little real statesmanship, he could put the "sick man" on his feet for the next ten years.

The Wesleyans in England have hitherto been a close corporation, and a hierarchy at that. No layman has been allowed to have a share in the general management or legislation of the body. Now, at length, and following the good example of American Methodism, the General Conference has resolved, with much unanimity to admit laymen into the business councils of the denomination; though it is still supposed that there are some things with which they should not intermeddle. No doubt there are things which the ministers should be left to do in their own way, but we doubt whether it be wise to enact that laymen shall not have any voice in such matters. However, it is the first step that costs. All will right itself in time.

One of the aims of the lamented Livingston in his African work was the prevention of the slave trade and the ultimate overthrow of slavery itself. This object has been in part accomplished by the recent action of the Seyid, or Moslem ruler, of Zanzibar who has freed his own domestic slaves, and has given orders to break up the slave trade in all the regions over which his power extends. This is an important movement, because the Zanzibar government is one of the strongest under which this horrible traffic has prevailed the last twenty-five years. There is now a good prospect that within a lifetime it will become impossible to get a load of slaves on board of a ship anywhere on the coast of Africa. Not as imploring pity, but as giving thanks, we trust that Ethiopia will soon stretch out her hands unto God.

The kinds of sermons heard in the Church of England are noted, by Macmillan's Magazine, as the "Salad Sermon," "Concordance Sermon," "Cerberus Sermon," and some others. "The Cerberus Sermon" is the most wearying when endured Sunday after Sunday. To be told *ad infinitum*, no matter what may be the subject under discussion, that this question naturally divides itself into three heads is very tiring. The scaffolding of the sermon is somewhat thus: "These are times requiring a man to have a clear idea on this all-important subject. It will be well, then, to state what it is not at the outset." Take a "Temple," for instance, anything will answer the purpose: "This, Beloved, is not a Chapel, not a Synagogue, not even a Church, but a Temple; clearly understand, to-day, we are speaking of a Temple." This line of talk for ten minutes; then another ten minutes are spent in describing the shape and the furniture of a temple; what a temple really is in its essence; lastly, how we, under the new dispensation, may all of us become temples, holy temples, everlasting temples." The same writer says, but we shall not assent to all he says: "Very few ought to preach extempore, for, without knowing it, they generally fall into the same idioms Sunday after Sunday. They have a choice assortment of stock phrases always on hand—country orders promptly supplied." But the goods are ever the same. Like street barrel-organs, they play so many tunes, and no more. A clergyman friend of mine met an old woman one morning after this round and round-kind of sermon. She said, "Ah, sir, it were a beautiful sermon; it were so comforting like. It came over, and over again." He fled home, and wrote something for the evening service.

The First Baptist Church, of this city, received from the Chinese Mission three young men, Sunday, Sept. 3d.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D. D.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 6th, 1876.

Our Lord had absented himself from Jerusalem for a while, to avoid the presence and malice of his enemies; because his "hour" had not yet fully come. As the time of the Passover drew on, many Jews from the country came up to the city to join in the celebration of this chief festival. Among this crowd, keen, malignant eyes kept searching for the face of the man of Nazareth; and eager voices communed with one another as to the prospect of an opportunity to lay hands upon this disturber of the public peace. "What think ye, that he will not come to the feast?"

As we look forward now, to the celebration of our grander christian "Passover," prefigured by the ancient, we may ask again, but in a very different spirit, that old question—"Will he not come to the feast?" We may ask it in intense longing, in deep and trembling solicitude, with loving and inviting welcomes.

It will be an empty, joyless, and fruitless feast for us, if our Master be not there. The broken bread has no power of itself to nourish and strengthen us, nor the wine to cheer and refresh us. There must be with us, as we partake, the quick discernment of the Lord's body, or our spiritual life will receive no new ministrations. And it is not upon a dead, historic Christ that our faith feeds, but upon one living and present, whose gracious lips speak audibly to our ears, "My flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed." If it be enough for any man to go through the formalities of the "Supper," if he call that a partaking of the Sacrament, he will see no present and living Christ.

The Lord "will not come to the feast," so far as our consciousness is concerned, unless we have "purified" ourselves for its observance. This "purification" was with the Jew chiefly a ceremonial performance for a ceremonial uncleanness. With us it must be a deep interior work, cleansing thoroughly heart and life.

We must be purified from every sinful practice, from all outward wrongdoing. We may have fallen into some sin. We may have violated, on some line of conduct, the golden rule. We may have fallen off from the high and pure standards of truthfulness, honesty, and unselfishness in our dealings with man. Our industries and our gains may be contaminated with some vicious element. We cannot go to the feast in any such moral condition and expect to meet Jesus there. We must be cleansed from all such positive evil. And this cleansing must not be just a special device for a special occasion, as a laborer comes in from the field at high noon, and washes his hands before he partakes of his midday meal, intending presently to thrust them into the defiling soil again. We must break off, finally and forever, from all defiling ways, and keep our life pure and aloof from transgression.

But this "purification" must deal with all evil dispositions as well as with all sinful practices. If we go up to the feast with any envious or jealous feelings in our hearts toward those more prosperous than we; if we would be glad to reverse situations with them, crowding them into the shade while we walk in the sunshine; if we have any feeling of animosity toward one who has been less regardful of our interests and our rights than we could have wished; if we have written any man "debtor" for some trespass committed against our prospects, and hopes, and investments, meaning to "catch him on the hip" some day, and requite him—we cannot see Jesus; he will have no fellowship with any such tenants of our breast.

And if we are clear in all such relations, we need still to be purified from the great brooding defilement of worldliness. We do not look upon this as a vice. It is no positive sin. It is not a transgression of law. It is so respectable and universal that we feel no self-condemnation in coming under its sway. It seems a kind of necessity with a nature and circumstances like ours. We cannot have our daily bread unless we win it in the sweat of our brow. But if our chief ambitions, our most inspiring hopes, our most absorbing interests, be in the pathway of these earthly labors; if we expend most of our thought, and energy, and ardor here, Christ and his kingdom recede into dimness and forgetfulness, and he will not reveal himself to a soul thus saturated with the worldly spirit.

But he will come to the feast with every lowly, meek, and humble spirit; he will meet every penitent; he will clasp by the hand every tried one, hold-

ing fast to his promise; he will cheer the soul longing most of all for the light of his countenance; he will let no heart mourning for the desolations of Zion go away unvisited and un comforted.

Oh, that he may purify and prepare us, by the blessed baptism of his Spirit, for the "Passover," and then meet us and refresh us there with the light and joy of his manifested presence!

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The General Association of California will hold its regular annual meeting with the Congregational church at Redwood City, Tuesday, October 4th, 1876, at 7:30 p. m., and will be opened with a sermon by Rev. T. K. Noble, of San Francisco. Every Congregational church in the state is entitled to representation in the General Association by two delegates, and one delegate to every fifty members in excess of one hundred.

JAMES H. WARREN, Registrar.

San Francisco, Sept. 7th, 1876.

The drift of opinion at the Congregational Club, last Monday, was in favor, as a remedy for "hoodlumism," of the creating of a better public sentiment by the churches, of more moral teaching in the public schools, and of the establishment of a farm-home for a hundred or two volunteers from the ranks of the younger hoodlums, where they might be trained for a better future.

The question for next Monday at the Club will be concerning the propriety of the taking of any active part, by ministers, in the present political campaign.

The Green Street Congregational church has this month received to membership three persons on profession of faith, and five by letters from other churches.

We are pained to announce that Capt. C. J. Farran, one of the Trustees of THE PACIFIC, and a prominent member of the Third Congregational Church in this city, died, last Sunday, from paralysis, from which he had been a sufferer for several months, at his home, at the age of fifty-one.

The Rev. Dr. Dwinell, of whose condition we are glad to hear favorable reports, not being able to return as yet to Sacramento, his pulpit was occupied last Sunday by Prof. Benton, the former pastor of the church, who received a cordial welcome from his old friends and parishioners.

Thirteen persons were received into the church at Santa Barbara on the first Sunday of this month—nine of them upon profession of their faith. And so this church grows, not only in numbers, but also in christian work and benevolence.

The church in Dixon, under the care of Bro. Dexter, is reported as growing, both as to congregations and religious interest.

And now comes the Congregational sociable in Gilroy—110 present, and full of life and success.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Dime Society, connected with the Second Congregational Church, West Oakland, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer proved that the year's work has been highly creditable. The society is small—the attendance at its regular meetings for the year averaging but 17—yet this little band has worked with a zeal and efficiency seldom, if ever, excelled. The meetings have been held semi-monthly, and in addition they have had seven socials, two fairs, and a festival. As the result of these labors, the Treasurer's report shows the receipt of \$2226.95, including the amount in the treasury at the commencement of the year (\$250). Of this—after deducting the necessary expenses, \$335.75, and \$250 which was loaned the church trustees—there remains \$1641.20, which has been paid for the furnishing of the new church. There is a slight debt still left, but this seems not to dampen their ardor, and they enter upon another year with renewed vigor, feeling that they are able to do "more yet." We commend them to other societies, large as well as small, and defy competition.

COM.

METHODIST.

The Southern California Conference convened in Los Angeles, Wednesday, Sept. 6th; Bishop Harris presiding.

The California Conference met in Stockton yesterday, and will probably be in session a week. Presiding officer, Bishop Harris.

The Oregon Conference held its annual meeting in Albany, commencing Aug. 23d. Thirty-three members were present.

Rev. C. V. Anthony has been transferred to the Oregon Conference, and stationed in Portland. Rev. S. H. Todd, formerly of California, has been returned by transfer; likewise the Rev. R. Bentley, D.D.

The Powell Street M. E. Sabbath-school celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary last Sunday evening. Exercises consisted of a centennial service and an address by Dr. Guard.

The church in Compton reports 85 conversions and accessions as the fruit of the Los Angeles District Camp-meeting.

Rev. J. L. Broadbuss has tendered his resignation as agent of the Hoopa Indian Reservation.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. James Curry was ordained and installed as pastor of the church in San Pablo. Sermon, by Dr. Eells; charge to the pastor, by Dr. Seott; charge to the people, by Dr. Patterson.

Rev. J. L. Drum is supplying the church in Gilroy.

Rev. J. M. Allis, formerly of Anaheim, accepts his call to the Larkin Street Presbyterian Church, in this city.

The United Presbyterian Church in California numbers five congregations, viz: San Francisco—Rev. M. M. Gibson, D.D., pastor; membership, 356. Salinas City—Rev. Geo. McCormick, pastor; membership, 50. Roseville, Placer Co.—No pastor; membership not given. San Jose—Rev. A. Calham, pastor; membership, about 40. The last General Assembly authorized the raising of \$5000 towards building a house of worship for this congregation. Rev. D. S. McHenry is laboring in Los Angeles County, with Santa Ana as his objective point, and has probably by this time organized a congregation. These five congregations are constituted into a Presbytery, styling itself "The United Presbyterian Presbytery of California." In 1877 this Presbytery is to meet in Albany, Oregon, and with the Presbytery of Oregon form the Synod of the Pacific of the United Presbyterian Church.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist church in Yountville was dedicated Sunday, Sept. 3d. The house will seat 200, and cost \$3200—not all paid yet. Sermon by Rev. R. F. Parrish; dedicatory prayer, by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Hatch.

Rev. H. W. Read has held meetings in Modesto for about three weeks. No report of results as yet.

EPISCOPAL.

The Churchman reports gifts from friends in San Francisco towards the erection of an Episcopal church at Watsonville, amounting to \$476.50.

It is proposed to build an Episcopal church in Monterey. This old town has a population of 1400, and no Protestant place of worship.

Trinity Church, in San Jose, has been enlarged by the building of transepts, and greatly improved. It was formally opened on the 3d inst. by Bishop Kip.

Eastern and Foreign.

IREMS.—The Church of the Disciples, in New York city, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth's) has adjusted its pecuniary difficulties by allowing a mortgage of \$100,000 to remain on the property, and paying the other indebtedness.—Dr. Parker proposes to put in sixteen memorial windows in the City Temple, London, in honor of several Puritan divines and the Smithfield martyrs.—The leading Orthodox pastors of New York city are at present nearly all English or Canadian. The leading Baptists, Armitage and McArthur, are Canadians; Hall is an Irishman; Taylor is English; Hamilton is Scotch; Ormiston, of the Dutch Church, is Canadian; the new minister of the Fourteenth Street church is Canadian.

—The Interior speaks of a Presbyterian minister receiving less than four hundred dollars a year, whom the editor would rather hear preach than any other man known to him. We wondered, says the Methodist, whether he meant Father Gray, sometime of Mount Carroll, Ill., whom we reckon one of the extraordinary preachers. Father Gray used to have an audience of about two-score souls, but many a chance listener like ourselves has heard unutterable things, and received ineffaceable impressions from his words. This is to be one of God's prophets, to speak His truth straight into men's souls, to work out in the pulpit what God works in in the closet.—The Committee of the Board of Commissioners for nominating a successor to Dr. Hall in the Chair of Christian Theology at Auburn, N. Y., finds it improbable that the chair can be filled before the opening of the next term. They have, therefore, engaged Professor Huntington, with the cordial consent of his colleagues, to give instruction in Theology for a time.

SCOTCH CHANGES.—The Rev. William Knight, who left the Free Church of Scotland because of a trial for heresy, has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in St. Andrew's University.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace, minister of Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, Scot-

land, and Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, has resigned his church and his professorship, to take the editorship of the *Scotsman*, one of the leading secular papers of Scotland. The change has excited unusual attention, as indicating that the editorial chair, in the judgment of Dr. Wallace, was a more influential post than the pulpit or the Professorship. Dr. Wallace, however, is one of the leading Broad-churchmen of the Established Church of Scotland.

TRUE BLUE.—Dean Stanley thus explains why the term "blue" was originally applied to Presbyterians:—"The distinct dress of the Scotch Presbyterian clergy was a blue gown and a broad blue bonnet. The Episcopal clergy, on the contrary, either wore no distinctive dress in public services, or else wore a black gown. From this arose the contrasting epithets of 'Black Prelacy' and 'True Blue Presbyterians.'"

CHINESE CHRISTIANS AND OPIUM.—*The Friend of China* contains an address to the "Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade," (of which society *The Friend of China* is the organ) from the Chinese Christian Churches of Hong Kong, and extracts from two other addresses, also from Chinese Christians. This address bears more than 150 signatures. The next letter is from the Hakka Churches of Hong Kong and the Canton province. The introduction to their letter is as follows: "Fornication, gambling, and drunkenness are three vices most injurious to the human race; but there is a fourth more injurious still. This is opium-smoking; because, if lack of money prevents indulgence in the former three it is easy to break off from them, but even absolute poverty can hardly cure a man of opium-smoking, for if the supply of opium is cut off all kinds of diseases ensue and terminate life. Of late years the holy religion of Jesus has been proclaimed in China, and certainly many converts have been made; but there is an innumerable majority who revile the doctrine. We constantly hear the Chinese saying: 'The foreigners who preach the doctrine of Jesus affirm that he taught men to love others as themselves, and always to bear in mind the golden rule; but every year they import opium into China, and thereby injure millions of their fellow-creatures. Lately the quantity imported has increased, and the injury it produces has increased in proportion; as if they meant to carry off all the wealth of China, and to drain away the life-blood of the people before they stop. When men only think of what profits themselves, and are regardless of the injury done to others to such an extent as this, how can they be said to love others as themselves? How can we believe their doctrine and follow their religion?'"

"Now, the Chinese are of a very suspicious and jealous disposition, and if they could not point out any cause of complaint in foreigners, they would still harbor this thought, 'They are not of the same race with ourselves; they are bad people.' How much more will they think, thus, when opium comes from Western countries, and they have a plain fact to allege? When the injury pierces to the quick, do you suppose they will silently and patiently endure it? True, those that preach the Gospel in China are many, and they come from different countries, while opium is imported into China from India alone; but the Chinese do not make distinctions; they eye it, and say, 'It comes from the West.' Thus, on account of Indian opium, England, America, France, and other countries, are all compromised. They all have to bear the disgrace." The editor of *The Friend of China* informs his readers that this letter comes signed by 145 persons, and that it is in the name of all the Chinese Christians of Canton city.

DEATHS.

JACKSON.—In this city, Aug. 28th, at his residence, 1363 Vallejo street, of heart disease, Charles Jackson, a native of Cazenovia, N.Y.; aged 60 years.

SWAIN.—In this city, Sept. 6th, Judith J., wife of Capt. W. B. Swain, a native of Nantucket, Mass.; aged 87 years.

SMITH.—In this city, Sept. 4th, Emma, wife of Rev. A. B. Smith, a native of Virginia; aged 56 years.

STEELE.—In Dixon, Aug. 31st, Wm. Wyman, infant son of Wm. and Abbie L. Steele; aged two months.

TOMPkins.—In Oakland, Sept. 3d, Clark Tompkins, formerly of Troy, N.Y.; aged 68 years.

BOWMAN.—In West Oakland, Aug. 30th, Ella Augusta, daughter of C. H. and R. J. Bowman; a native of Dubuque, Iowa; aged 18 years.

MARTIN.—In San Francisco, Aug. 8th, 1876, Mrs. Sarah N., wife of M. P. Martin; aged 52 yrs. A native of New Sharon, Maine, and a member of the Congregational church in Newcastle, Maine, for more than thirty years, she was far more than a mere church member. All who knew her testify to her excellence as a woman, and her steady consecration as a Christian. She wrote a little while previous to her departure, to a kind of newness of life in Christ Jesus, as preparatory, apparently, to awakening in his likeness beyond the river.

Special Notices.

For Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Looking Glasses, of every description, go to the Wholesale and Retail Store of Sanborn, Vail & Co., 871 Market Street.

TO THE HOMELESS.—The Real Estate Union, of Oakland, is still prospering, as it ought to, under the wise counsel of its Board of Directors and the able management of Mr. Wm. H. Jordan. They have two more of their elegant houses for sale on easy terms and on very favorable conditions. For particulars, see advertisement on this page.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. Wharton's improved method to restore hair is unlike any other, and has no equal. It restores gray, faded, dry, harsh, and falling hair; it gives new vigor to the hair; removes dandruff, humors, irritation, itching, and restores hair to prematurely bald heads. Mrs. Wharton has removed to the new Nicholl Block, and her notice to her old friends is in this week's *PACIFIC*.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS STORE.—One of the most notable features of Broadway, in Oakland, especially to the ladies, is the great dry goods store of J. J. O'Brien & Co. Being a branch of the famous "Arcade," of San Francisco, they have an endless variety of styles and fashions of the latest patterns and novelties in dry goods. Whatever you cannot find in their store you need not look for elsewhere. Whatever you do select, you will not leave the store because the prices do not suit you. They have a host of polite and affable salesmen, and Mr. Ward, a courteous gentleman, is manager of the concern.

We ask attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. A. Roman & Co., who keep at their magnificent store, No. 11 Montgomery street, the largest and the best selected stock of books in California, and inferior to none in the United States in extent and variety. A visit to their store will prove a source of great pleasure and profit. The latest issues of the press, together with all the standard and miscellaneous publications, may always be found at their extensive establishment, together with polite and affable assistants, who will be glad to wait on you or fill any order sent by letter.

TWENTY YEARS' DIFFERENCE.—Comparisons between portraits procured at the most celebrated photographic galleries of London, Paris and New York, and those produced in this city at Morse's Palace of Art, 417 Montgomery street, exhibit the great superiority of the latter in the strongest possible light. The lines are more softly toned and the finish far more brilliant, while the taste displayed in pose and expression proves fine artistic discrimination. It should always be remembered that fully twenty years' difference can be made to appear in two likenesses of the same person, according to the way in which the light is thrown. An inferior operator trusts to his camera to produce a portrait, regardless of blemishes, but a true artist like Mr. Morse sees at once what aspect of the face is most attractive, and knows exactly how to lighten with the glow of youth the best features. He, therefore, produces not only faithful likenesses but beautiful pictures, which are unrivaled by any photographer in the world.

The old saying of "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home," admits of much modification. For instance, a home is infinitely more pleasant if nicely furnished, and if our Oakland and Alameda County readers wish to avoid the extravagant charges, delays and vexations of San Francisco expressmen, patronize a home store, have a large assortment of elegant patterns to select from, and gentlemanly attendants to wait on them, let them go to Taylor's Carpet Store. Mr. Taylor has lately returned from the East and has now on hand the richest stock of carpets, tapestries, satins, and reps ever imported in Oakland. We have not at present the space to speak in detail of what we saw while visiting the splendid establishment, but certainly if we were a lady and sought to express our surprise and delight with their stock, we would rapidly exhaust a font of type in exclamation points.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Among manufacturers of reed organs or melodeons, no house has attained a better reputation for thoroughness of construction, excellence of workmanship and smoothness of tone than that of Mason, Hamlin & Co. of New York. As far back as our recollection goes, we remember the Mason & Hamlin instruments as even then occupying a prominent place in the church and home circle. With extensive facilities, large capital and all the means of securing the most skillful artisans, this House has kept pace with every modern improvement adopting promptly everything of a really practical and beneficial character and rejecting anything of a merely fanciful nature, mere traps to catch the inexperienced. The purchaser of these instruments may rely upon receiving an excellent instrument, fully up to the standard set forth in the descriptive price list, without the inconvenience of a journey to make a personal selection. These organs are manufactured with special reference to durability. Kohler, Chase & Co., the Pioneer Music Dealers of this coast, are the agents for them, and Mr. Geo. Birkmaier, the handsome junior partner of the firm, claims that he can give customers a better organ for less money than any other man in the city.

Special Notice to the Ladies!

REMOVAL.

MRS. WHARTON,

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

And Dealer in Hair,

Has removed from her old stand on Eighth Street to the new and commodious store on Washington Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

All shades of hair kept. Combing made up. Ladies' and children's hair cut and dressed. Electro-magnetic baths for ladies.

NICHOLL BLOCK,

Washington St., bet. 9th and 10th.

OAKLAND.

Pl1sep 17

Commercial.

Quotations, it should be understood, represent "receivers' prices, in round lots, marketed on wharf or from store, unless otherwise specified under the respective headings.

General Remarks.

WHEAT.—The movement in this cereal since September 1st has been upon a liberal scale. The deliveries during the week under review have been 582,772 cts.; far in excess of any like period in previous seasons. The receipts recorded for twenty-four hours on the 5th inst., aggregated 218,992 cts., all of which was for export, and more than four-fifths came to a single party. This probably is the largest receipt in San Francisco on any one day in the history of the past. Eighteen cargoes have been cleared since September 1st to 13th, with a total of 593,050 cts., against nineteen cargoes during the whole month of September, 1875. The demand is good for wheat suitable for milling or shipping purposes, but the bulk of offerings on change from day to day are of inferior parcels, mixed with barley, etc. This careless manner of harvesting and cleaning grain is by no means advantageous to the farmer; much of this wheat, if properly cleaned, would sell at the highest quotation, whereas under existing circumstances, sales, when effected, are at a reduction far below the market rates of the day for merchantable grain. Liverpool markets are steadily improving. Crop prospects are very encouraging. Prices in that market at latest dates are as follows: average California 9s 6d to 9s 9d, 9s 9d to 10s 1d per cwt.

BARLEY.—We have had an increased demand for Eastern shipments, principally by rail to St. Louis, though the deliveries have been exceedingly large and prices have ruled steady as quoted, closing firm, with a good demand. **OATS.**—Have been in full supply—demand moderate—value unchanged. **RYE.**—Offerings and demand light. Asking price, \$1.50.

CORN.—There has been but little business done. Prices unchanged. **DAIRY PRODUCE.**—The market for all grades of fresh roll has been active, with a further advance in prices. The supply has been very light, and prices tending upward. Pickled roll has a good inquiry, but receivers are holding for extreme prices, thus checking the consumption. Firkin is very plentiful. Invoice lots of the choicest are obtainable at 28 cts. In jobbing lots, from store, 30 cts. **EGGS.**—Have continued to advance under very light arrivals. Market is firm to-day at 42½ cts. for California. The last receipts from Oregon, per steamer Portland, found a ready market at 37½ cts. Eastern and Salt Lake are in good supply. **FRUITS.**—Sacramento river peaches are not plentiful, though the few lots received are not of good quality and prices have not appreciated. Mountain varieties are coming forward quite freely. Demand good. Choice apples, pears, and plums sell well, but fair to good of all kinds are plentiful and slow of sale. **HORS.**—We have had further arrivals of the new crop, and sales effected in carload lots at 17½ to 20 cts. The market is firm in view of the anticipated foreign demand. **WOOL.**—From all sections finds ready sale, and prices have a hardening tendency, especially Oregon parcels. The clip from that section is now about all in market, and receivers are very firm. As high as 24 cts. has been obtained for valley wool.

Flour and Grain.

Flour, superfine, 4	@ 4 25
Flour, extra, 5	@ 4 50
Flour, extra, 6	@ 4 50
Flour, extra, 7	@ 4 50
Wheat, good to choice milling, 1 45	@ 1 45
Wheat, extra superfine milling, 1 45	@ 1 45
Wheat, choice shipping, 1 50	@ 1 50
Wheat, good to fair, shipping, 1 45	@ 1 45
Barley, coast feed, 90	@ 90
Barley, choice Bay feed, 90	@ 90
Corn, small round yellow, 1 30	@ 1 30
Corn, large yellow white, 1 20	@ 1 20
Oats, milling, good to choice, 1 80	@ 1 80
Oats, feed, good to choice, 1 50	@ 1 50
Rye, 1 45	@ 1 45

Hay and Straw.

Wheat, 1 ton, 11	@ 12
Wheat, 1 ton, 12	@ 13
Common to fair of above kinds, 7	@ 9
Alfalfa, 50	@ 60
Straw, 50	@ 60

Poultry.

Turkeys, 18	@ 20
Hens, 7	@ 6
Broilers, 3	@ 4
Ducks, 7	@ 8
Geese, per pair, 2	@ 25

Fruits—Green.

Grapes, 25	@ 1
Apples, 40	@ 1 25
Peaches, 30	@ 90
Peaches, mountain, 1 25	@ 2
Pears, Bartlett choice, 1 25	@ 2
Pears, common, 1 20	@ 1
Plums, 2	@ 4
Strawberries (chest), 6	@ 7 50
Figs, 40	@ 60

Apples, quartered 1 lb., 6

Apples, sliced, 7	@ 7 ½
Apples, 11	@ 12
Peaches, 6	@ 7
Plums, 12	@ 15
Blackberries, 12	@ 15

Sweets, 100 lbs., 6

Half Moon Bay and Missions, 60	@ 85
Early Rose, 50	@ 75
Interior of above kinds, 30	@ 40

Beans.

Red and pink, 2 37½	@ 4
Small white, 1 70	@ 1 85
Peas, 1 75	@ 1 85
Butter, large, 1 25	@ 1 25
Butter, small, 1 25	@ 1 50
Lima, 1 80	@ 1 75

Dairy Produce.

Point Reyes, 42½	@ 45
Cal., good to strictly choice fresh roll, 42½	@ 45
Cal., good to choice, 25	@ 30
Cal., good to choice, 30	@ 32½
New York State, in tubs and tubs, 18	@ 22½
Western, firkins and tubs, 18	@ 22½
Cheese, Eastern, fair to choice, 10	@ 12½
Cheese, Eastern, extra, 13	@ 14½
Cheese, California, extra, 13	@ 14½
Cheese, California, good to choice, 12	@ 13
Cheese, California, fair dairy, 12	@ 13
Eggs, California, 42½	@ 45
Eggs, Oregon, 42½	@ 45
Eggs, Eastern, fair to choice, 30	@ 30

Provisions.

Jobbers' Price, 18	@ 20
Eastern Ham, 16	@ 15
California Bacon, 16	@ 17
Oregon Bacon, 16	@ 17½
Smoked Beef, 14	@ 14½
California Lard, in pails, 16	@ 16½
Eastern Lard in tierces and caddies, 14½	@ 15½

ADVERTISE

Why not? Is it because you don't think it pays? It always pays, if done judiciously and in a style to command attention. The first requires much careful thought; the last a skillful and thorough compositor, and a large assortment of fancy, display, and job type. For want of means but few weekly papers in San Francisco have this latter commodity, and for want of space the daily papers as seldom use display type. A provision firm advertises in one of the weekly papers thus:

SMITH & BROWN,
Provision & Commission Merchants.
DEALERS IN
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, LARD, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC.

Now, who cares for Smith & Brown, or whose attention is attracted by seeing their names in print? Would it not answer the purpose much better for which men advertise, if their specialty were set up thus:

The Real Estate Union,
OAKLAND,
HAVING COMPLETED
Two More Elegant Residences
IN THAT CITY.

On the northeast corner of First Avenue and East Twelfth Street, now offer them for sale on the

INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Each house is surrounded by 45x125 feet. The street side of the grounds has been handsomely terraced toward the drive. Each is furnished with nine rooms, including a library, bath, gas, hot water, excellent sewerage, corralled and paneled parlors, and all the conveniences of first-class houses.

CHARMING VIEW!
Cash required—only \$1,300 on each.

BUILT BY DAY LABOR.
For price and further terms, call at the office, Room 12, Wilcox Block, Oakland.

Wm. H. Jordan, Manager.
P 1sep 17

Or, if the attention of the reader is desired to be called to some particular line of business, the *PACIFIC* presents it thus:

Recent Popular Books At Roman's.

Life and Letters of Macaulay. Vol. 1. By G. Otto Trevelyan. 8vo cloth, \$2 50.
Work in the Vineyard. By the author of "Ad Fidem." 12mo cloth, \$2 00.
Ismael, or in the Depths. By Mrs. Southworth. 12mo cloth, \$1 75.
Songs of Religion and Life. By J. Stuart Blackie. 16mo cloth, \$1 60.
Meditations on the Essence of Christianity. By R. Laird Collier. 16mo cloth, \$1 25.
Lectures on Engraving. (Second Series.) By John Ruskin. 8vo cloth, 1 00.
Rules of Order for Deliberative Assemblies. By Henry M. Robert. 2mo cloth, 75.
Paragraph History of the Revolution. By Edward Abbott. 32mo cloth, 50.
Roderic Hudson. A Novel. By Henry James, Jr. 12mo cloth, \$2 00.
The Nature of Light. By Eugene Lommel. 12mo cloth, \$1 75.
The First Families of the Sierras. By Joaquin Miller. 12mo cloth, \$1 60.
The Keys to the Creed. By an Orthodox Clergyman. 16mo cloth, \$1 25.
Passantius the Spaniard. By the late Lord Lytton. 16mo cloth, \$1 00.
Elementary Physical Geography. By Richard A. Proctor. 16mo cloth, 75.
Vest Pocket Series: S'ory, Essay, Verse. By Dickens, Howells, Whittier, etc. Each 60cts.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
Booksellers and Publishers,
11 MONTGOMERY ST., Lick House Block.

If the public had to be told of the latest matter of interest to every housekeeper, THE *PACIFIC*, with its large and varied fonts of newest and most stylish job type, would excite general attention with the following lines:

OAKLAND CARPET STORE.

CHAS. L. TAYLOR,
Importer of and dealer in
CARPETS
AND OIL CLOTHS,
Paper Hangings, and Upholstery Goods.

East side Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts.
OAKLAND.
Carpet and Curtain Work Done to Order.

And so on, we could exemplify *ad infinitum*. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ADVERTISE!

Do it extensively; make the proper selection of newspapers, and don't omit in the selection THE *PACIFIC*. It is one of the oldest weekly papers on the coast; its circulation is larger than any other of its class; it numbers among its subscribers the best portion of the reading public—people who have money to spend—and if you don't feel up to the work in composing your own advertisement, express your wishes to the Advertising Agent of THE *PACIFIC*, who will do his best to help you, and make the advertisement what it should be—attractive.

Some people think that advertisements are not read. The trouble is, they are often set up in such poor style that they are never seen unless specially sought for. An advertisement of "Clerk Wanted," handsomely displayed, as only THE *PACIFIC* can display it, will, we believe, bring two or three hundred letters in a single day, and postage stamps enough to more than pay for the cost of the insertion will be enclosed for answers which are never sent, as the writing of so many would be too great a tax on the advertiser. Find out what the people want, tell them of it through THE *PACIFIC*, and you can make a fortune—if you

ADVERTISE IN "THE PACIFIC" ADVERTISE

1810.

1876.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

APPLINT MANAGER

\$3,000,000

CASH ASSETS

NO. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the Coast.

1810.

1876.

**PACIFIC
BUSINESS COLLEGE**

320 POST STREET,
RED MEN'S BUILDING, OPP. UNION SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO.

This school is justly ranked by the public as the best Commercial College on the Pacific Coast. It affords excellent facilities in the following courses of instruction:

THE BUSINESS COURSE.

This is designed to prepare students for COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS PURSUITS. It embraces the following studies:

BOOK-KEEPING—BY BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY, as applied to all kinds of business, such as Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Farming, Manufacturing, Mining, Brokerage and Exchange, Importing and Jobbing, Commission, Railroad, Banking, Etc.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS—Embracing the most rapid and abbreviated methods of calculation in Percentage, Profit and Loss, Commission, Interest and Discount, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, General Average, Equations of Payments, Interest Accounts, Averaging Accounts, Partnership Settlements, etc.

PENMANSHIP—Including careful instruction in the finger, muscular, whole-arm and combined movements, as applied to plain business writing, ledger headings, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE—Embracing instruction in composition of business letters, use of capitals, rules of punctuation, folding, addressing, etc.

BUSINESS FORMS—Such as Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Accounts Current, Account Sales, Articles of Co-partnership, Deeds, Leases, etc.

ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE—In Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Importing and Jobbing, Commission and Forwarding, Banking, etc., etc.

COMMERCIAL LAW—Relating to Negotiable Paper, Contracts, Partnerships, etc.

BUSINESS CUSTOMS AND HABITS—Lectures and practical instruction on the habits and customs of business, etc.

LECTURES AND ORAL INSTRUCTION—On Commercial Geography, Political Economy, and General Business subjects.

RATES OF TUITION—Payable in advance.

SCHOLARSHIP for the full Business Course as above explained, time unlimited, - - \$70

PARTIAL COURSE.

Three Months, Day Sessions, - - - \$20
One Month, - - - \$5

Three Months, Evening Sessions, - - \$25
One Month, - - - \$5

ACADEMICAL COURSE.

This department is designed for imparting to persons of any age thorough instruction in the ordinary English branches, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Letter Writing, History, etc., and the general Mathematical branches, such as higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Navigation, etc.

Rates of Tuition: One Month, \$12; Three Months, \$30.

COMBINED COURSE.

It is frequently desirable for students pursuing the regular Business Course to combine with it Spelling and English Grammar, or some other studies of the Academic Course. Where the studies of the two courses are combined, the charge per term of six months, payable in advance, is \$75.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.

Persons desiring to study only some particular branch, as Business or Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic, etc., can enter the College for such branch upon very reasonable terms.

TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department includes everything that will make students proficient in the Art of Telegraphy—sound and paper operating, setting-up of instruments, management of batteries, use of switches and ground wires, etc. The facilities are such as will enable ladies and gentlemen to learn Telegraphy, practically and thoroughly, in the shortest possible time.

Rates of Tuition: Three months, \$25; Six months, \$40.

Students of the Commercial or Academic Departments will be charged the following rates:

Three months, \$15; Six months, \$25.

NO VACATIONS. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

New Advertisements.

New and Valuable

BOOKS.

Floy Lindsay and Her Friends. By Miss L. S. Hopkins. 125

Our Three Boys. A charming book. By Sarah E. Chester. 125

Proud Little Dody. For little girls. By the same. 125

Ada and Gerrie. A story of School life and Friendship. 125

Ruthie's Venture. A splendid story of courage and adventure. 125

Almost a Woman. A noble story book for older girls. 125

How Tiptoe Grew. A sequel to Tiptoe. By K. Williams. 100

The Storm of Life. A charming Story. By Heba Stretton. 100

The Victory Won. A capital story for Young People. 100

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More Light; or, What is Conversion? By Rev. D. R. Breed. 20

Altar in the House; or, Duty of Family Worship. 20

Day Dawn. Companion to Dew Drops. 15

The Dot Books. (4 little quarto volumes in box) 75

Imogen. A capital story. By Emily S. Holt. 150

Address

REV. F. E. SHEARER,

Secretary American Tract Society,

The Household.

The Lesson of the Pearl.

BY E. ANNA SEE.

A bivalve on the rocky strand
Lay among the shining sand,
On a wave beaten beach.
I wondered what its life might teach.
I took it from its rocky bed;
To which for years it had been wed;
But in the little rustic shell
No longer did the creature dwell,
But many a pearl, with iris hue,
In perfect splendor met my view.

Each pearl had been a grain of sand
That fell in from the rocky strand,
To give this little creature pain.
I gossiped then o'er and o'er again,
Till each into a jewel grew,
Tinted with the rainbow's hue;
And thus it was, from day to day,
Until the great pearl-life gave way,
Escaping through the open door
That it for pearls could close no more.

So may we, when we are oppressed
With cares that crowd into the breast,
Remember that each daily care
May grow into a jewel rare;
And when so full there's no more room
For life to find an earthly home,
Oh, may we have a casket full
Of jewels rare and beautiful,
Moulded, chiseled, polished fine,
Meat labor for a soul divine.

A pathway strewn with deeds like pearl,
On which the sun may daily hurl
His beams, to tell the endless tale
That human efforts never fail.

How Girls can Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own things and your own place. That is what your mother will tell you if you rush to her, enthusiastic with great intentions, and offer to relieve her of half her housekeeping. Don't draw that little bucket of cold water to have it poured back upon your early zeal. Reform your upper bureau-drawer; relieve your closet-peg of their accumulations of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order, in the midst of which you can daily move; and learn to keep it. Use yourself to the beautiful, which is the right, disposing of things as you handle them; so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself; leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the skirts you slip carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. Let it grow impossible to you to put down so much as a pin-box where it will disturb the orderly and pleasant grouping upon our dressing-table; or to stick your pins in your cushion, even, at all sorts of tipsy and uncomfortable inclinations. This will not make you "fussy"—it is the other thing that does that; the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation. Once get your knowledge beyond study, and turn into tact, which is literally having it at your fingers' ends, as I told you,—and order will breathe about you, and grace evolve from commonplace things, and uses, and belongings, wherever you may be; and "putting things to rights" will not be separate task-work and trouble, any more than it is in the working of the solar system. It will go on all the time, and with a continual pleasure.

Take upon yourself gradually,—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if, for no other need,—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Get together things for use in these cares. Have your little wash clothes and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture-brush and your leather duster and your light little broom and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. I shall not lay down rules or a system for you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone,—so that you don't count the time it takes any more than that which you have to give to your own bathing and hair-dressing,—then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.

Sturgeons in Harness.

Mr. Robert L. Pell, residing near West Park, on the Hudson, has made an experiment in utilizing a sturgeon, from which he extracted much entertainment for himself and visitors. Having caught a fine fish of the kind, nine feet long, it occurred to him that it was sufficiently powerful to draw a boat with at least one man. The fish was therefore secured until a leather and rope harness could be attached to his

body in a way which prevented it slipping back of the fins. The fish was placed in an artificial lake, about a quarter of a mile long, on the grounds of Mr. Pell.

In order to obtain the services of the sturgeon when needed, a pair of rope reins, eighteen feet long, were attached to the harness, and these were fastened to a large cork float, which swam upon the water. A boat five and a half feet long and two and a half wide was then constructed. It could contain but one man, and in that Mr. Pell took his seat, and attached the chain at the bow to the floating cork. The sturgeon soon began to move, and the moment he realized that a further impediment existed to his movements he shot frantically ahead. The boat swayed to and fro, and the spray, dashing furiously from the prow, flew in every direction. Frequently the gunwale was an inch or two below the water's edge, but such was the rapidity of motion that the water had not time to overflow it. The lake being but seventeen feet deep, and the reins eighteen feet long, there was no possibility of being pulled under the water by the diving of the fish, and the career of the boat was uninterrupted. The sturgeon kept near the sides of the lake, and swam four times around without slackening his pace. He then rose to the surface, rolled on his back, and exposed his white stomach to the sunshine, as if to say: "I have swam long enough and am not going any further."

Mr. Pell, satisfied with his experience, then detached the boat from the float and landed. The fish soon again disappeared. At each subsequent sail, whether by Mr. Pell or any one else, the fish would rush regularly four times around the lake and no more. He would then, as at first, roll over on his back and rest.

A neighbor of Mr. Pell caught a large sturgeon and imitated his experiment in the river. Matters worked well for a few moments, but it suddenly occurred to the sturgeon to dive. This, the river being deep, he could easily do. To the dismay of his owner, under went the cork float, and a violent jerk at the prow of the boat was a warning to jump into the stream. The boat went down and was lost to sight for several minutes. That was the beginning and end of harnessing sturgeon as a river pastime.

Display at Funerals.

The effect of this excessive display operates most injuriously on those whose humble circumstances should forbid its indulgence. Regarding this extravagance in others as an evidence of affection, or as the proper proof of social distinction, they are led into silly imitations, which not frequently end in hopelessly impoverishing them. Wives have been known to exhaust the meager savings of a family on a husband's funeral, and a few hundred dollars, painfully secured by a life insurance policy, have been as foolishly buried in the grave. For the satisfaction derived from the approval of the thoughtless and vain, children in this manner have been deprived of their little patrimony, and have been compelled to face life in most disadvantageous circumstances. We recall a case where the mother of a poor youth who had died in poverty carried her post-mortem vanity even beyond the grave, and refused to permit the friends who had to provide the funeral expenses of her son to clothe his inanimate form in a second-hand suit, because, as she stated, "Samuel was always a good boy, and in the resurrection ought to be dressed as respectably as any one." Nothing, therefore, would satisfy her but a brand new suit of clothes. We may smile a ghastly smile at her ignorance, but the absurdity of her pride is only a little more conspicuous than of her aristocratic neighbors.

THE BAD BOY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—The bad boy of the neighborhood is generally hardened in his wickedness by the knowledge that nobody expects very much from him in the way of good behavior. He has so often teased and tormented the smaller ones that they now keep out of his way, and he gets more than his share of the blame he deserves when anything goes wrong. It is a bad sign when cats and dogs, and little lisping children try to avoid a large boy. Yet, perhaps, universal scolding, snubbing, and upbraiding only make him worse. If somebody would take the trouble to invite him to a tea party, or send him a nice present, it might influence him for good. It might even make him a benefactor. There is usually an excellent quality in your bad boy, and that is energy. He is overflowing with vitality and the desire to be doing something, and to set things going makes him a transgressor. Take a kindly notice of him. Energy well directed is an invaluable attribute for boys to possess.

The First Umbrella.

An old English record states that as early as in the middle of the eighteenth century some enterprising genius introduced umbrellas at Oxford and Cambridge; letting them out, like Sedan chairs, to the students at so much per hour, thus enabling poor young men to pass from building to building to their lectures without being drenched by rain. But people no more thought of taking an umbrella through the streets of a city or town than they did of taking their beds to sleep in, or a stove to warm themselves by, as they went about their regular business.

The first person who ventured on such an innovation was Jonas Hanway—the same benevolent old gentleman to whose exertions England owes the foundation of its "Marine Society," and to whose memory there is a monument in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Hanway had traveled in China and other parts of the East, where umbrellas were in general use; and having brought one over with him as a sort of curiosity, he at length determined to avail himself of its protective benefits; and so one day ventured on the streets of London holding "the queer looking apparatus" over his head during a heavy rain. Perhaps if he had known what a shower of ridicule, and even abuse, he was provoking, he would rather have faced the rain. For groups of men hustled him on sidewalks and called him mad; women from windows clapped their hands and laughed; and boys in crowds ran after him, hissing, hooting, and even pelting him with stones. But they soon grew tired of such shameful sport, and took it quite as a matter of course, as Mr. Hanway, day after day, walked through the streets, umbrella in hand, whether in rain or sunshine. Occasionally, he invited a friend to share the comfortable shelter, and all agreed in pronouncing it very pleasant; but so afraid were they of ridicule, that it was more than three years after Mr. Hanway's first experiment before another man in London found courage to own or carry an umbrella. Jonas Hanway died in 1776, and for the last thirty years of his life he carried an umbrella whenever sun or rain rendered one desirable; but the present century had passed more than its first decade before the use of umbrellas became general.

Type in a Newspaper.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, in an article on "Mistakes in the Newspapers," says the number of types used in a paper the size of the *Eagle* is 600,000, the actual number of bits of metal arranged and re-arranged every day in preparing a newspaper the size of the *Eagle* for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as the most exact and particular business, but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the machinery of the finest watch would render the type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a good deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months or even years of labor in producing it, and people go to see it as a great curiosity; but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that the printer does every day. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist—a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned the wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect; but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in the same day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those stupid printers."

The liquor interest is the only rebel in this country making active resistance to the government. See developments of the crooked whisky business.

HOW TO VANQUISH THE STOMACH'S TORMENTOR.

If the Enemy of Mankind were permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he could scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than Dyspepsia. The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A favorite though absurd hallucination of the victim of chronic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will vanquish it, together with the constipation and bilious derangement which usually accompany it. Diseases of the kidneys and supposed rheumatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to the above named invaluable corrective.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, in CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

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The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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At a price within the reach of all.

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Business Suits to Order for - - - \$25.00
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Removes Birth Marks, India Ink, Moles, Abnormal Growths, and Discolorations.

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Prompt, efficient, and almost painless. The most desperate cases are invited. No PAY required until a cure is effected.

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P&R 10 Aug 77

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TRY IT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.
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New Advertisements.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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G. W. R. 10 Sep 76.

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We have now ready to be shown at our office the most varied and extensive class of Monumental and other designs in our line ever exhibited on this Coast, the prices of which are fifty per cent below any other establishment in the United States.

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Young Folks.

Table Rules for Children.

In silence I must take my seat,
And give God thanks before I eat;
Must for my food in patience wait
Till I am asked to hand my plate;
I must not scold, nor whine, nor pout,
Nor move my chair nor napkin ring;
With knife, or fork, or napkin ring
I must not play; nor must I sing;
I must not speak a useless word,
For children must be seen, not heard;
I must not talk about my food,
Nor fret if I don't think it good;
I must not say, "The bread is old,"
"The tea is hot," "The coffee's cold";
I must not cry for this or that,
Nor murmur if my meat is fat;
My mouth with food I must not crowd,
Nor while I'm eating speak aloud;
And when I ask, say, "If you please,"
The table cloth I must not soil;
Nor with my food my fingers soil;
Must keep my seat when I have done,
Nor round the table sport or run;
When told to rise, then I must put
My chair away with noiseless foot,
And lift my heart to God above,
In praise for all his wondrous love.

Maggie's Way of Helping.

"O mother, let me help you, please,"
said Maggie, as she came into the kitchen where Mrs. Curtis was making pies.
"Let me make a pie for father's dinner, won't you?" and the eager eyes fairly sparkled with longing.
"No, Maggie, I've no time to be bothered this morning," was the answer which threw cold water on the child's expectation.
"Cannot I sift the flour, or pick the fruit, or beat the eggs, or do a single thing to help you, mother?"
Mrs. Curtis shook her head. "I am hurrying to get done, Maggie," she said, "for I want to finish your pink lawn dress to-day, and have you to go over to your Aunt Carrie's, for Bessie has burned his hand badly. You are really in my way, daughter. Don't fidget there by the table any longer."
"I wish," said Maggie, with large eyes looking as though tears were not far away, "that all mothers were like mothers in books. All the girls who belonged to the Cooking Club had splendid times, for their mothers entered into things so. But no matter how much I want to help you, you will never let me."

"Are you in earnest in these offers of help, Maggie?"

"Yes, 'm; of course I am."
"Well, then, go to the sitting-room, and look carefully over the carpet, breadth by breadth. Pick up every pin or needle and bit of fluff or cotton that you see. Then take the feather duster and the cloth, and dust everything thoroughly. Afterward throw away all the faded flowers, and put fresh ones into the saucers and vases. If you are willing to do that, you will give me real help, and save me a good half-hour's work."

Maggie debated silently with herself. The truth was, that she had no very anxious desire to do the homely, commonplace duty with which she was familiar. She wanted to get her hands into the flour, and to indulge in what looked so delightful and new—the rolling, kneading, cutting, and snipping of the crisp paste. Still she was a good little girl, and she was trying to live after the pattern set by One who pleased not Himself. After a moment or two of thought she made a great effort, and said, pleasantly: "Well, mother, I'll help you that way, then."

"And to reward you, dear," said the mother, "next Saturday I'll let you help me this way."

Whatever Maggie Curtis did was faithfully done. She was one of those girls whose copy-books show a steady improvement from the first page to the last, and whose exercises are models of neat ruling and penmanship. Before she finished the sitting-room it was like a picture in its perfect cleanliness and good order. She took a damp cloth and a dry one, in turn, and polished all the glasses over the pictures, and the large oval mirror. She dusted every book and all the pretty trifles on the *elagere*, and then, having completed her task, she darkened the room, so that not a fly would be attracted to stay there.

"What else can I do?" she wondered. She peeped into the kitchen. Her mother's baking was nearly done. Three golden-brown pies and a fragrant cake, and four great loaves set on their sides to cool, were standing on the table. Mrs. Curtis was wearily completing the worst part of her work: the washing and wiping of her dishes, pastry-board, bowls, and spoons.

"I'll set them away for her," said Maggie. So the busy, strong little hands willingly lifted, and the tireless little feet willingly stepped back and forth, from closet to table, from kitchen to dining-room, till Mrs. Curtis sat down with a sigh of relief.

"What a comfort it is that you are a girl, Maggie," she said. "Now, poor Aunt Carrie is always in trouble with

that Bessie. When I heard of his burn I said: 'There; it's only what I expected.'"
"It is nice to be a girl," said Maggie; "I think so myself."

PUZZLE CORNER.

[We desire to make this an interesting part of our paper and therefore invite our friends to send answers, and also to forward anything that would be suitable for this corner. Direct all communications for this Department to Rev. George Morris, South Vallejo, Cal.]

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

(By F. McL., Oakland, Cal.)

I am composed of nineteen letters:
My 4, 5, 18, 7, is a name of deity.
My 10, 5, 9, 17, 9, was a man slow of speech.

My 12, 16, 14, 15, 13, 3, 6, 19, is a name for Jesus.

My 2, 14, 6, 5, 19, was a wicked king of the Jews.

My 12, 2, 3, 10, was saved in the ark.

My 9, 5, 19, 5, 10, was a city destroyed by fire and brimstone.

May 4, 5, 1, was the nephew of Abraham.

My 6, 12, 7, was a famous sea in Bible times.

My 4, 17, 15, 3, 6, is a person stricken with a dreadful disease.

My 15, 18, 8, 14, 12, 1, is one who performs the rites of sacrifice.

My 10, 11, is a word in Psalms xvi: 1.

My whole is a passage in Psalms.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

IN PAPER JULY 27.

Numerical Enigma—"General William Henry Harrison." Correctly answered also by S. A. J. L., of Lockeford.

IN PAPER AUG. 10.

Enigma—"Placerville." Correctly answered by S. A. J. L., of Lockeford. Charade—"Assassinate." Correctly answered by James H. Warne, of Smartsville, Yuba Co.

IN PAPER AUG. 17.

Numerical Enigma of 42 letters—"Lake Genesaret"; "Fig Tree"; "Dorcas"; "Naomi"; "Orpah"; "Vashti"; "Esther"; "Delilah" (Query?); "Og"; the whole is, "The Lord is God. He needeth not the poor device of man." Correctly answered by Geo. W. Mills, of Rocklin.

Square word—

K I N G
I R O N
N O N A
G N A W

Correctly answered by G. W. Mills.

Diamond puzzle—

S
R U T
S U G A R
T A R
R

Answered by G. W. Mills.

IN PAPER AUG. 24.

Numerical Enigma—"Belle"; "Zebra"; "Beggars"; "Crawl"; "Wreck"; "Warble"; "Jack-Tar"; whole, "Jabez Walker, G.W.C.T. Correctly answered by Lex, of San Francisco; L. J. B. Baker Boy, of Oakland; James H. Warne, of Smartsville; Ida Raine, of Anaheim; Jennie M. Lynn, of Gilroy; G. W. Mills, of Rocklin; Henrietta, of Carson City, Nevada.

Bed-room Problem—"Gent. No. 2 was the odd man out." Correctly answered by F. McL., and L. J. B. Baker Boy, of Oakland; James H. Warne, of Smartsville; E. W. Stone, of Anaheim; G. W. Mills, of Rocklin; Henrietta, of Carson City, Nev.

IN PAPER AUG. 31.

Numerical Enigma—"Selah"; "Hysop"; "Flea"; "Jehovah"; "Lot"; whole, "Valley of Jehosaphat." Correctly answered by W. S. Dryden, of Oakland.

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OAKLAND, CAL.

Price List for 1875-76.

Apples, 2 yrs each, 20 cts. 25 cts. 30 cts. 35 cts. 40 cts. 45 cts. 50 cts. 55 cts. 60 cts. 65 cts. 70 cts. 75 cts. 80 cts. 85 cts. 90 cts. 95 cts. 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.40 2.45 2.50 2.55 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.75 2.80 2.85 2.90 2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.15 3.20 3.25 3.30 3.35 3.40 3.45 3.50 3.55 3.60 3.65 3.70 3.75 3.80 3.85 3.90 3.95 4.00 4.05 4.10 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.45 4.50 4.55 4.60 4.65 4.70 4.75 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 5.00 5.05 5.10 5.15 5.20 5.25 5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45 5.50 5.55 5.60 5.65 5.70 5.75 5.80 5.85 5.90 5.95 6.00 6.05 6.10 6.15 6.20 6.25 6.30 6.35 6.40 6.45 6.50 6.55 6.60 6.65 6.70 6.75 6.80 6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 7.05 7.10 7.15 7.20 7.25 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45 7.50 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.70 7.75 7.80 7.85 7.90 7.95 8.00 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30 8.35 8.40 8.45 8.50 8.55 8.60 8.65 8.70 8.75 8.80 8.85 8.90 8.95 9.00 9.05 9.10 9.15 9.20 9.25 9.30 9.35 9.40 9.45 9.50 9.55 9.60 9.65 9.70 9.75 9.80 9.85 9.90 9.95 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.40 2.45 2.50 2.55 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.75 2.80 2.85 2.90 2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.15 3.20 3.25 3.30 3.35 3.40 3.45 3.50 3.55 3.60 3.65 3.70 3.75 3.80 3.85 3.90 3.95 4.00 4.05 4.10 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.45 4.50 4.55 4.60 4.65 4.70 4.75 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 5.00 5.05 5.10 5.15 5.20 5.25 5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45 5.50 5.55 5.60 5.65 5.70 5.75 5.80 5.85 5.90 5.95 6.00 6.05 6.10 6.15 6.20 6.25 6.30 6.35 6.40 6.45 6.50 6.55 6.60 6.65 6.70 6.75 6.80 6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 7.05 7.10 7.15 7.20 7.25 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45 7.50 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.70 7.75 7.80 7.85 7.90 7.95 8.00 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30 8.35 8.40 8.45 8.50 8.55 8.60 8.65 8.70 8.75 8.80 8.85 8.90 8.95 9.00 9.05 9.10 9.15 9.20 9.25 9.30 9.35 9.40 9.45 9.50 9.55 9.60 9.65 9.70 9.75 9.80 9.85 9.90 9.95 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.40 2.45 2.50 2.55 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.75 2.80 2.85 2.90 2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.15 3.20 3.25 3.30 3.35 3.40 3.45 3.50 3.55 3.60 3.65 3.70 3.75 3.80 3.85 3.90 3.95 4.00 4.05 4.10 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.45 4.50 4.55 4.60 4.65 4.70 4.75 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 5.00 5.05 5.10 5.15 5.20 5.25 5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45 5.50 5.55 5.60 5.65 5.70 5.75 5.80 5.85 5.90 5.95 6.00 6.05 6.10 6.15 6.20 6.25 6.30 6.35 6.40 6.45 6.50 6.55 6.60 6.65 6.70 6.75 6.80 6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 7.05 7.10 7.15 7.20 7.25 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45 7.50 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.70 7.75 7.80 7.85 7.90 7.95 8.00 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30 8.35 8.40 8.45 8.50 8.55 8.60 8.65 8.70 8.75 8.80 8.85 8.90 8.95 9.00 9.05 9.10 9.15 9.20 9.25 9.30 9.35 9.40 9.45 9.50 9.55 9.60 9.65 9.70 9.75 9.80 9.85 9.90 9.95 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.40 2.45 2.50 2.55 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.75 2.80 2.85 2.90 2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.15 3.20 3.25 3.30 3.35 3.40 3.45 3.50 3.55 3.60 3.65 3.70 3.75 3.80 3.85 3.90 3.95 4.00 4.05 4.10 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.45 4.50 4.55 4.60 4.65 4.70 4.75 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 5.00 5.05 5.10 5.15 5.20 5.25 5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45 5.50 5.55 5.60 5.65 5.70 5.75 5.80 5.85 5.90 5.95 6.00 6.05 6.10 6.15 6.20 6.25 6.30 6.35 6.40 6.45 6.50 6.55 6.60 6.65 6.70 6.75 6.80 6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 7.05 7.10 7.15 7.20 7.25 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45 7.50 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.70 7.75 7.80 7.85 7.90 7.95 8.00 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30 8.35 8.40 8.45 8.50 8.55 8.60 8.65 8.70 8.75 8.80 8.85 8.90 8.95 9.00 9.05 9.10 9.15 9.20 9.25 9.30 9.35 9.40 9.45 9.50 9.55 9.60 9.65 9.70 9.75 9.80 9.85 9.90 9.95 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.40 2.45 2.50 2.55 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.75 2.80 2.85 2.90 2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.15 3.20 3.25 3.30 3.35 3.40 3.45 3.50 3.55 3.60 3.65 3.70 3.75 3.80 3.85 3.90 3.95 4.00 4.05 4.10 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.45 4.50 4.55 4.60 4.65 4.70 4.75 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 5.00 5.05 5.10 5.15 5.20 5.25 5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45 5.50 5.55 5.60 5.65 5.70 5.75 5.80 5.85 5.90 5.95 6.00 6.05 6.10 6.15 6.20 6.25 6.30 6.35 6.40 6.45 6.50 6.55 6.60 6.65 6.70 6.75 6.80 6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 7.05 7.10 7.15 7.20 7.25 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45 7.50 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.70 7.75 7.80 7.85 7.90 7.95 8.00 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30 8.35 8.40 8.45 8.50 8.55 8.60 8.65 8.70 8.75 8.80 8.85 8.90 8.95 9.00 9.05 9.10 9.15 9.20 9.25 9.30 9.35 9.40 9.45 9.50 9.55 9.60 9.65 9.70 9.75 9.80 9.85 9.90 9.95 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.